The Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873. NUMBER 17

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March 23, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.35	2.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline { Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline { De	9.40	5.35AM	6.00	9.56
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest { Ar	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline { De	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Mansfield	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Orrville	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Alliance	9.20	9.20	6.37	2.13
Rochester	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.20
Pittsburgh	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Belair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Belair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line.	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Way - No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac		Wall's No 1	6:30 a m
No 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Way's No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Way's No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Way - No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accom-		Wilkinsburg Ac	
modation No 1,	4 50 p m	No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Way - No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Way's Ac No 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 p m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:15 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 8:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 1:00 p m.

Mail Trains leave Wall's Station every day at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m.

Local trains leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at 4:00 p m, arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No. 110 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Excursion Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the usual rates. No charges are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

J. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Mail Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Oil City Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
Brinton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac	9.20 a m	8.05 a m
Walnut Grove Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Parker's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
Brinton Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
Brinton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

An additional Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.

Mail train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 1.30 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
W. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY OF RUNNING A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York.
mar7-8w

NOTICE.

My wife, Isabella Garvin, having left my bed and board without just cause, the public are hereby notified not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM GARVIN,
South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.
apr11-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROWE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Rowe, deceased, late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.,
apr11-6t Ohio township.

FOR SALE.

One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; thus 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $2; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $40 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.

Send for specimen to

CAPRON & CO.,
mar28-3m Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY B. ELLIOTT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary B. Elliott, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN GODDARD,
mar28 6t New Brighton, Pa

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price,

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,

mar28-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BEAVER, March 27, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 26th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 20 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and one over Dutchman's run, in Pulaski township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, known as the "Cunningham bridge." Proposals will be made by the perch, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at this office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.
apr4 3t JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Græbing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873.—mar21-4t

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm.

H. W. SEELY,
apr4-2t JAS. OSBURN,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,)	$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " "	1,00
THREE " " "	50
SINGLE COPIES	05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

CONTENTS:

PAGE 1—Colorado Correspondence.
PAGE 2—Elective Affinities.
PAGE 3—Not one Woman Saved—The Price of Sentimentalism—Local Option in the State—The Louisiana Massacre.
PAGE 4—The Atlantic Investigation—Brief Editorials—Unconstitutional—Political.
PAGE 5—Local Items—Correspondence.
PAGE 6—History of the Beaver Valley.
PAGE 7—House and Farm.
PAGE 8—Miscellaneous and New Advertisements.

FROM COLORADO.

Unbiased Statement—Delightful Summers—Weather Conducive to Sleep—Mild Winters—The Soil and its Productiveness—Grasshoppers—Irrigation—Price of Lands.

Correspondence of the Radical.

VALMONT, BOULDER COUNTY, COL., March 25, 1873.

I shall endeavor, in the following columns, to give your readers a truthful sketch of the farming interests of Colorado. My statement is entirely unbiased—I have no lands to sell, nor have I any friends that have; my information is drawn from personal observation and the statements of reliable persons. There is a dark side to every picture, and the dark side is too often hidden by western correspondents. There are some drawbacks even in Colorado, and I intend to speak of them, although I consider they are not so many, nor as great, as a Pennsylvania farmer has to contend with. I do not know whether Colorado possesses the advantages she claims over the other States and Territories, but for myself I should be satisfied to settle in Colorado, lest I should go further and fare worse. I have traveled some, but Colorado certainly possesses advantages of climate and soil far ahead of any locality I have ever visited.

The summers are delightfully pleasant; from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. the sun shines brilliant and the thermometer ranges about 100 degs. Mornings, evenings and nights are just cool enough for pleasant sleeping under a pair of good heavy blankets, from the fact that the air is so rare it is a bad conductor of heat, and even in the heat of the day the shady side of the house, or even the smallest shelter from the sun's rays is always cool. Sleep was always my best friend, and if for nothing else than the delicious night's rest, after a day of toil, that can be enjoyed here, contrasted with the repose sought in vain, tossing and turning on a hot night in the Eastern States, is a powerful argument in favor of Colorado. Rain seldom falls except during the months of March and April, coming just in time to bring up the newly sown wheat. In the Fall the sun's rays become weaker, the nights a little cooler, and summer glides into winter so gradually that we scarcely miss her genial smiles; winter only in name, as two-thirds of the days can be spent without fires and the doors open. Occasionally a cold blast comes from the East bringing snow and freezing weather from that land of frost. But in a day or two the Eolus of the west, located on the snow-clad range of the Rocky mountains, recovers his supremacy, and sweeps away the ice and snow like magic back to its home in the East. It is from the west that our warm winds come, and when the caps of the mountains are obscured by a feathery white cloud, and out of the obscurity comes a roaring like rushing of many waters, be prepared, for the storm king is coming. Shortly down he sweeps, and clouds of dust and gravel at his heels, at first in sharp gusts, and finally in a sharp blow, without intermission for hours. Imagine one of our Pennsylvania hurricanes that precede a thunder storm prolonged for twelve hours, and you will have an idea of a Colorado blow. Still it is not often any damage is done—the absence of timber, and the buildings are put up with a view to withstand its force. As it speeds along over the rolling prairie, it sometimes sweeps off a newly plowed field, wheat and soil, and deposits it where it listeth. These fearful blows are great drawbacks to the climate of Colorado, and, I believe, the only one. The air, indoors and out, is filled with fine dust. This winter the winds have been more frequent than in previous years; but, according to the old adage, "that is an ill wind that blows nobody good," it drove back the snow and frost and gave us a mild winter, and it may account for the severity of the Eastern winter. Only three times this winter did the Eastern blast bring us a cold snap, which lasted a day or two each time. Since last August there has not been more than three days that men did not work out, and from September 20 to March 18 there was no rain fell.

Let an Eastern farmer ride over our naked prairie in the latter part of summer and he would not be very favorably impressed with the soil—a short, curly, brown grass, scarcely a weed, dry, sandy and barren. Yet this weed is the famous buffalo grass, which has fed millions of buffalo, and which, during the winter season, cured by nature, is more nutritious than timothy hay, and will keep fat countless numbers of beef cattle. The soil broken up and watered will produce abundantly with far less labor than an Eastern farmer will spend on his acres; a sandy loam, in some places more gravelly, in others more clay, it will average three feet in depth on the uplands, and I don't know how deep in the bottom; it rests on a hardpan subsoil, which holds water. The uplands, where they can be watered, are best for wheat, the bottoms for grass. The water all contains some alkali, chiefly potash, and as it soaks down from the uplands it fills the bottom of the soil so thoroughly with alkali that it accumulates on the surface like snow; it unfits the land and destroys the grass; thus in a few years some fine bottom farms have become almost worthless. Large tracts of bottom lands, white with alkali, are frequently met with. They are not yet taken up nor will they be soon.

Wheat being the staple, demands our attention first. Last year being a better yield than usual, they claim an average of 30 bushels to the acre. In favored localities I believe it will go fully up to that. I know of fields which yielded 50 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is the only variety raised with any success. Coloradians claim their wheat to be the best in the world. I know it to be a fact that I have never eaten a loaf of bad bread, nor heard any complaints of bad flour. The grain is plump and white, weighing about 65 pounds to the bushel. It becomes so hard and brittle in this dry climate that the millers are compelled to soak it in water before it can be ground. The grain takes up about 15 pounds of water to the 100 pounds; it is then packed in one-half and one fourth barrel muslin sacks. Wheat sold last year for 2½ cts per pound; about one half the crops is held even for higher prices. Oats will average 35 bushels per acre, which sell from 1½ ct to 2 cts per pound. Corn does not do so well. The nights are too cold; it may average from 10 to 20 bushels per acre; in southern Colorado the yield is better. Potatoes are an uncertain crop; some years they will not be worth digging, and others will yield 300 bushels per acre. In the mountains they are a sure crop, with little labor producing on an average 500 bushels per acre; they sell from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Barley has been raised 50 bushels per acre, selling for 2 cents per pound. The bottom lands yield about three tons of hay per acre, of natural grass, said to be more nutritious than timothy. Generally it is worth $10 per ton on the farm, but in some seasons will run up to $50 or $60. Garden vegetables produce enormously. I have seen 20 pound turnips, 200 pound squashes, 60 pound cabbages, and other things in proportion. Tomatoes ripen slowly, but melons grow well, but not of large size. Apples and peaches are an experiment yet. Perhaps some of the hardier varieties may succeed. Grapes will do well, and small fruits are a decided success. The Colorado farmer has some difficulties to contend with—a dry season may bring his crop below the average; rust is not very prevalent; the weevil is unknown; but his great and remoreless enemy is the grasshopper. In early spring, just as the young wheat is showing its green spire through the ground, the eggs laid the fall before are hatched out, and the ground is covered with a small black insect, about as large as a shrivelled grain of wheat; in a few days every spire of grass is eaten off, never to grow again. This does not happen only when the parent grasshoppers have been unusually numerous the fall before, or whenever the hatching of the eggs and the shooting of the wheat occurs simultaneously. The only remedy is to get the wheat in as early as possible. They also come again later in the season as "pilgrims," in countless hosts, darkening the air. The field of standing grain or corn that comes in their track is utterly destroyed in a few hours. In the fall they pay another visit when the grass of the prairie becomes dry; then they clean up the gardens of cabbage and late vegetables. Pinched by the cool weather, they may be gathered by the bushel on the sunny side of the house, getting in the house at every opening, too weak to fly they crawl, preparing for the coming generation. The first fall storm finishes their troublesome existence. As far as I know these are about all the difficulties in the way of raising a crop, and they are enough.

An Eastern farmer would imagine the want of rain and the consequent artificial watering to be one of the greatest difficulties in the way of western farming; but in many respects it is a decided advantage. He has the water at his command all the time; just when the growing grain shows a want of moisture, he lets it on. In a few days the loose soil is saturated and held by the subsoil, when he shuts it off, letting it on to another field, or passing it along to a neighbor. No weeds grow till after the first irrigation, so he is not annoyed by weeks of wet weather, while the weeds are getting the start of him; neither does he have any sprouted grain or musty hay to mourn over at harvest. This Territory contains about 67,000,000 acres, of which only about 4,000,000 can be irrigated; the balance may perhaps be watered in the future by some system of artesian wells, which have proved a success in Kansas. But in the meantime they are [illegible] tle range. The snows of winter accumulate to a great depth on the snowy range on the Rocky mountains. During the winter the streams, which break out every few miles along the range, are low; but when the warm suns begin to melt the immense deposits, it comes down more copiously, cold and clear, rushing along over pebbly beds on its eastward course to the sea. These streams have a rapid fall of 12 feet to the mile, or more. It being desired to water a tract of land lying on the border of a stream, imagine a point ten miles up the stream; here we take out a ditch, following the undulations of the ground, with a fall of five feet to the mile. When we arrive at a point ten miles below the inlet we have risen 70 feet above the stream. A ditch of this length, five feet wide, and two feet deep, will water many thousand acres. Generally a company is formed of the farmers whose farms it waters, each person being assessed, work or money, according to the amount of water he requires. As the fields slope away from the ditch, sluices are opened with the plow, running to the lowest part of the field; cross sluices are plowed about 20 feet apart across the field. When the water is required it is let out of the ditch in the main sluices; the lower part of the field is watered first, and as it becomes fully saturated the water is shut off the lowest cross sluices and allowed to run into the next above, and so on till the field is all watered. A man who understands it can irrigate about five acres a day. The land is thus watered twice or three times a season.

In the fencing of his 160 acres, after he has taken it up, lies the great difficulty with a new settler if he is short of money. The fences are built with pitch pine posts, two to the rod; three or four pine poles are spiked on it. It makes a substantial fence, and will last many years. Boards are used sometimes, but are too expensive. Wire is used a little; it makes the cheapest fence, but is always wanting repairs, and will scarcely turn our wild Texas stock. Hogs and sheep the farmer does not calculate to guard against. A board fence will cost about $2 per rod, a pole fence about $1.50, and a wire fence $1.15 per rod. 160 acres of land is 160 rods long by 80 wide. To build 480 rods of fence at $1.50 per rod is $720; when to that is added the cost of buildings, farm implements and stock, it would be seen that at least $1000 cash capital would be required. It would be possible to commence with scarcely any capital, by fencing and building as the settler became able; but his progress to a competence would be necessarily slower.

American (that is from the east) stock of horses and cows are the most valuable. Horses from $150 upwards; cows from $35 to $50. Bronco horses are used principally in farming. They are the California wild horse, and differ from mustangs in that the mustang ranges the plains of Texas and Mexico. Broncos are brought in large droves from their native plains, and corralled for sale, wild and unbroken. When a sale is made they are lassoed, harnessed and hitched to a strong wagon by the aid of four or five men and let go. The driver keeps them to their utmost speed until they are scarcely able to move. But tough and wiry they suit the Coloradian, who is not satisfied unless he is going at full speed. I have known a team with a moderate load to come from Denver here, 27 miles, in 5 hours. They cost about $75 unbroken; but unless a man is first rate horseman he had better let them alone. Texas cows sometimes prove good milkers, but not often. They are generally kept to raise calves; a heifer calf that has run with the cow generally calves before she is two years old. If the new settler will invest all his spare capital, after taking up a ranche (or farm) and building, in yearling heifers at $10 or $12 per head, if he can stand with ten head, in ten years he will be able to buy any farm in the county and have money left. The dairy has not received the attention it ought. With a few well bred cows the advantage of extensive pasture range of the best quality, plenty of bran and shorts. Butter good sale at 50 cents and cheese 20 cents a pound, there is more money and surer returns with less labor than in wheat growing. Sheep are being raised extensively in Southern Colorado, with great profit, and I see no reason why they cannot be kept in the Northern part with care during the winter. Hogs are a luxury; it costs too much to keep them penned up. Chickens are very profitable. I know a raucheman who has sold 100 dozens from 25 hens, from November to March, at 30 cents a dozen.

There is plenty of land yet at Government prices, $1.25 per acre, that can be reached with water. Unimproved lands [illegible] and $15 per acre. Improved farms, under irrigation, ditches from $20 to $50 per acre.

Timber is all in the mountains, where grow plenty of spruce and pine, from which an inferior quality of lumber is manufactured, which sells from $28 to $35 per thousand. It behooves every new settler to plant out a grove of walnuts, chestnuts or cottonwoods on the west side of farm as a wind-break and for future use. When they have been planted in a few years they present quite a respectable appearance. From the absence of hard wood timber, wagons, and farm implements are imported from the Middle States ready made. A good two horse wagon sells for $115. Pitch pine cord wood is worth in Denver $10 a cord.

But my description has grown longer than I intended to make it, and I have yet many subjects untouched, which I will reserve for a future letter. Of one thing your readers may be assured, I have told all the dark side. I consider it greatly overbalanced by the advantages, and I can say to a brother Pennsylvanian most heartily, come, turn your attention especially to stock raising, use the same energy and judgment that you would on your stony, barren side hills in Pennsylvania, and you will be rich and independent in a few years. The greatest misfortune that befalls the farmer here is attributable to himself alone. He came out here in early times, when it required men of energy to face the dangers incidental to western frontier life. He grew up with the country, his lands produced bounteously, his heads of stock increased wonderfully; he lived well and fast, and now he only works from seed time to harvest, the balance of the year is spent in idleness. I am sorry to see many, even Pennsylvanians, thus become infatuated. I very much fear that the rising generation will not have the energy and push that their fathers manifested in the early days. I would like to say much more of the people of Colorado; their noble heartedness, hospitality and intelligence. The Eastern man has probably heard of western roughs, revolvers and bowie knives, but he will not find them here. For peace, good order, general intelligence, education and christianity, Boulder county, Colorado, will compare favorably with Beaver county, Pennsylvania. I shall be happy to answer any and all questions should any one wish to write to me, to the address at the head of this article. If I progress in health, as I have been doing, I shall probably go the mountains soon, into the mining districts, when I shall see another phaze of Colorado life, and your readers may hear from me again.

C. W. TAYLER.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER II.

Edward was alone in his room. The repetition of the incidents of his life from Charlotte's lips; the representation of their mutual situation, their mutual purposes; had worked him, sensitive as he was, into a very pleasant state of mind. While close to her—while in her presence he had felt so happy, that he had thought out a warm, kind, but quiet and indefinite epistle which he would send to the Captain. When, however, he had settled himself at his writing table, and taken up his friend's letter to read it over once more, the sad condition of this excellent man rose again vividly before him. The feelings which had been all day distressing him again awoke, and it appeared impossible to him to leave one whom he called his friend in such painful embarrassment.

Edward was unaccustomed to deny himself anything. The only child, and consequently the spoilt child, of wealthy parents, who had persuaded him into a singular, but highly advantageous marriage with a lady far older than himself; and again by her petted and indulged in every possible way, she seeking to reward his kindness to her by the utmost liberality; after her early death his own master, traveling independently of every one, equal to all contingencies and all changes, with desires never excessive, but multiple and various—free-hearted, generous, brave, at times even noble—what was there in the world to cross or thwart him?

Hitherto, everything had gone as he desired! Charlotte had become his; he had won her at last, with an obstinate, romantic fidelity; and now he felt himself, for the first time contradicted, crossed in his wishes when those wishes were to invite to his home the friend of his youth—just as he was longing, as it were, to throw open his whole heart to him. He felt annoyed, impatient; he took up his pen again and again, and as often threw it down again, because he could not make up his mind what to write. Against his wife's wishes he would not go; against her expressed desire he could not. Ill at ease as he was, it would have been impossible for him, even if he had wished, to write a quiet, easy letter. The most natural thing to do, was to put it off. In a few words, he begged his friend to forgive him for having left his letter unanswered; that day he was unable to write circumstantially; but shortly, he hoped to be able to tell him what he felt at greater length.

The next day, as they were walking to the same spot, Charlotte took the opportunity of bringing back the conversation to the subject, perhaps because she knew that there is no surer way of rooting out any plan or purpose than by talking it over.

It was what Edward wished. He expressed himself in his own way, kindly and sweetly. For although, sensitive as he was, he flamed up readily—although the vehemence with which he desired anything made him pressing, and his obstinacy made him impatient—his words were so softened by his wish to spare the feelings of those to whom he was speaking, that it was impossible not to be charmed, even when one most disagreed, with him.

This morning, he first contrived to bring Charlotte into the happiest humor, and then disarmed her with the graceful turn which he gave to the conversation, that she cried out at last:

"You are determined that what I refused to the husband you will make me grant to the lover. At least, my dearest," she continued, "I will acknowledge that your wishes, and the warmth and sweetness with which you express them, have not left me untouched, have not left me unmoved. You drive me to make a confession;—till now, I, too, have had a concealment from you; I am in exactly the same position with you, and I have hitherto been putting the same restraint on my inclination which I have been exhorting you to put on yours."

"Glad am I to hear that," said Edward. "In the married state, a difference of opinion now and then, I see, is no bad thing; we learn something from one another by it."

"You are to learn at the present, then," said Charlotte, "that it is with me about Ottilie as it is with you about the Captain. The child is most uncomfortable at school, and I am thoroughly uneasy about her. Luciana, my daughter, born as she is for the world, is there training hourly for the world; languages, history, everything that is taught there, she acquires with so much ease that, as it were, she learns them off at sight. She has quick natural gifts, and an excellent memory; one may almost say that she forgets everything, and in a moment calls it all back again. She distinguishes herself above everyone at the school with the freedom of her carriage, the grace of her movement, and the elegance of her address, and with the inborn royalty of nature makes her the queen of the little circle there. The superior of the establishment regards her as a little divinity, who, under her hands, is shaping into excellence, and who will do her honor, gain her reputation, and bring her a large increase of pupils; the first pages of this good lady's letters, and her monthly notice of progress, are for ever hyms about the excellence of such a child, which I have to translate in my own prose; while her concluding sentences about Ottilie are nothing but excuse after excuse—attempts at explaining how it can be that a girl in other respects growing up so lovely seems coming to nothing, and shows neither capacity nor accomplishment. This, and the little she has to say beside, is no riddle to me, because I can see in this dear child the same character of her mother, who was my own dearest friend; who grew up with myself, and whose daughter, I am certain, if I had the care of her education, would form into an exquisite creature."

"This, however, has not fallen in with our plan, and as one ought not to be picking and pulling, or for ever introducing new elements among the conditions of our life, I think it better to bear, and conquer as I can, even the unpleasant impression that my daughter who knows very well that poor Ottilie is entirely dependent upon us, does not refrain from flourishing her own successes in her face, and so, to a certain extent, destroys the little good which we have done for her. Who are well trained enough never to wound others by a parade of their own advantages? In trials like these, Ottilie's character is growing in strength, but since I have clearly known the painfulness of her situation, I have been thinking over all possible ways to make some other arrangement. Every hour I am expecting an answer to my own last letter, and then I do not mean to hesitate any more. So, my dear Edward, it is with me. We have both, you see, the same sorrows to bear, touching both our hearts in the same point. Let us bear them together, since neither of us can press our own against the other."

"We are strange creatures," said Edward, smiling. "If we can only put out of sight anything which troubles us, we fancy at once we have got rid of it. We can give up much in the large and general; but to make sacrifices in little things is a demand to which we are rarely equal. So it was with my mother—as long as I lived with her, while a boy and a young man, she could not bear to let me be a moment out of her sight. If I was out later than usual in my ride, some misfortune must have happened to me. If I got wet through in a shower, a fever was inevitable. I traveled; I was absent from her altogether; and, at once, I scarcely seemed to belong to her. If we look at it closer," he continued, "we are both acting very foolishly, very culpably. Two very noble natures, both of which have the closest claims on our affection, we are leaving exposed to pain and distress, merely to avoid exposing ourselves to a chance of danger. If this is not to be called selfish, what is it? You take Ottilie. Let me take the Captain; and, for a short period, at least, let the trial be made."

"We might venture it," said Charlotte, thoughtfully, "if the danger were only to ourselves. But do you think it prudent to bring Ottilie and the Captain into a situation where they must necessarily be so closely intimate; the Captain, a man no older than yourself, of an age (I am not saying this to flatter you) when a man becomes first capable of love and first deserving of it, and a girl of Ottilie's attractiveness?"

"I cannot conceive how you can raise Ottilie so high," replied Edward. "I can only explain it to myself by supposing her to have inherited your affection for her mother. Pretty she is, no doubt. I remember the Captain observing it to me, when we came back last year, and met her at your aunt's. Attractive she is—she has particularly pretty eyes; but I do not know that she made the slightest impression upon me."

"That was quite proper in you," said Charlotte, "seeing that I was there; and, although she is much younger than I, the presence of your old friend has so many charms for you, that you overlooked the promise of the opening beauty. It is one of your ways; and that is one reason why it is so pleasant to live with you."

Charlotte, openly as she appeared to be speaking, was keeping someting back, nevertheless; which was that at the time when Edward came first back from abroad, she had purposely thrown Ottilie in his way, to secure, if possible, so desirable a match for her protege. For of herself, at that time, in connection with Edward, she never thought at all. The Captain, also, had a hint given to him to draw Edward's attention to her; but the latter, who was clinging determinately to his early affection for Charlotte, looked neither right nor left, and was only happy in the feeling that it was at last within his power to obtain for himself the one happiness which he so earnestly desired; and which a series of incidents had appeared to have placed for ever beyond his reach.

They were on the point of descending the new grounds, in order to return to the castle, when a servant came hastily to meet them, and, with a laugh on his face, called up from below:

"Will your grace be pleased to come quickly to the castle. The Herr Mittler has just galloped into the court. He shouted to us, to go all of us in search of you, and we were to ask whether there was need, 'whether there is need,' he cried after us, 'do you hear? but be quick, be quick.'"

"The odd fellow," exclaimed Edward. "But has he not come at the right time, Charlotte? Tell him, there is need, grievous need. He must alight. See his horse taken care of. Take him into the saloon and let him have some luncheon. We shall be with him immediately."

"Let us take the nearest way," he said to his wife, and struck into the path across the churchyard, which he usually avoided. He was not a little surprised to find here, too, traces of Charlotte's delicate hand. Sparing, as far as possible, the old monuments, she had contrived to level it, and lay it carefully out, so as to make it appear a pleasant spot on which the eye and the imagination could equally repose with pleasure. The oldest stones had each the special honor assigned them. They were ranged according to their dates along the wall, either leaning against it, or let into it, or however it could be contrived; and the string-course of the church was thus variously ornamented.

Edward was singularly affected as he came in upon it through the little wicket; he pressed Charlotte's hand, and tears started into his eyes. But these were very soon put to flight, by the appearance of their singular visitor. This gentleman had declined sitting down in the castle; he had ridden straight through the village to the churchyard gate; and then, halting he called out to his friends:

"Are you not making a fool of me? Is need, really? If there is, I can stay till mid-day. But don't keep me, I have a great deal to do before night."

"Since you have taken the trouble to come so far," cried Edward to him, in answer, "you had better come through the gate. We meet at a solemn spot. Come and see the variety which Charlotte has thrown over its sadness."

"Inside there," called out the rider "come I neither on horseback, nor in carriage, nor on foot. These here rest in peace; with them I have nothing to do. One day I shall be carried in feet foremost. I must bear that as I can. Is it serious, I want to know?"

"Indeed it is," cried Charlotte, "right serious. For the first time in our married lives we are in a strait and difficulty, from which we do not know how to extricate ourselves."

"You do not look as if it were so," answered he. "But I will believe you. If you are deceiving me, for the future you shall help yourselves. Follow me quickly, my horse will be none the worse for a rest."

The three speedily found themselves in the saloon together. Luncheon was brought in, and Mittler told them what that day he had done, and was going to do. This eccentric person had in early life been a clergyman, and had distinguished himself in his office by the never-resting activity with which he contrived to make up and put an end to quarrels; quarrels in families and quarrels between neighbors; first among the individuals immediately about him, and afterwards among whole congregations and among the country gentlemen round. While he was in the ministry, no married couple were allowed to separate; and the district courts were untroubled with either cause or process. A knowledge of the law, he was well aware, was necessary to him. He gave himself with all his might to the study of it, and very soon felt himself a match for the best trained advocate. His circle of activity extended wonderfully, and people were on the point of inducing him to move to the Residence, where he would find opportunities of exercising in the higher circles what he had begun in the lowest, when he won a considerable sum of money in a lottery. With this he bought himself a small property, let the ground to a tenant, and made it the centre of his operations, with the fixed determination, or rather in accordance with his old customs and inclinations, never to enter a house where there was no dispute to make up and no help to be given. People who were superstitious about names and about what they imported, maintained that it was his being called Mittler that drove him to take upon himself this strange employment.

Luncheon was laid on the table, and the stranger then solemnly pressed his host not to wait any longer with the disclosure which he had to make. Immediately after refreshing himself he would be obliged to leave them.

Husband and wife made a circumstantial confession; but scarcely had he caught the substance of the matter, when he started angrily up from the table, rushed out of the saloon, and ordered his horse to be saddled immediately.

"Either you do not know me, you do not understand me," he cried, "or you are sorely mischievous. Do you call this a quarrel? Is there any want of help here? Do you suppose that I am in the world to give advice? Of all occupations which man can pursue, that is the most foolish. Every man must be his own counsellor, and do what he cannot let alone. If all go well, let him be happy, let him enjoy his wisdom and his fortune; if it go ill, I am at hand to do what I can for him. The man who desires to be rid of an evil knows what he wants; but the man who desires something better than he has got is stone blind. Yes, yes, laugh as you will, he is playing blindman's-buff; perhaps he gets hold of something, but the question is what he has got hold of. Do as you will it is all one. Invite your friends to you, or let them be, it is all the same. The most prudent plans I have seen miscarry, and the most foolish succeed. Don't split your brains about it; and if one way or the other, evil comes of what you settle; send for me, and you shall be helped. Till which time, I am your humble servant."

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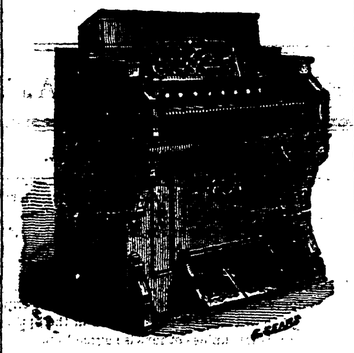

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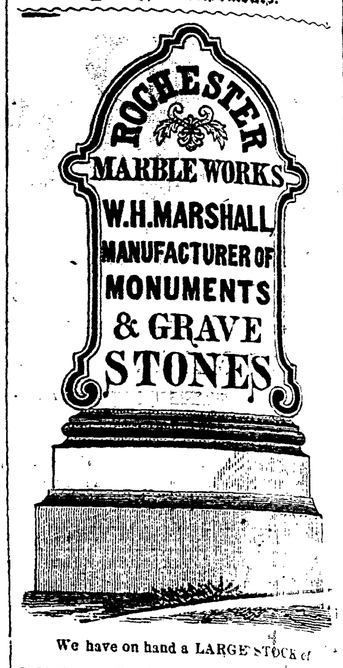

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"NOT ONE WOMAN SAVED."

Four hundred men saved, but not one woman! One boy saved, but not one woman! While we look for some silver lining, we are confronted with this fringe of intenser blackness to the "Atlantic" horror.

Others may draw their more obvious morals from the disaster. It may be that a vessel whose length is ten or twelve times its breadth is too slender for strength. We only know that this disaster proves nothing on the subject; for a Spanish galleon would go to pieces if driven at unslacked speed against a sharp ledge. We only know that for speed and for comfort at sea the the larger vessel is the better. It may be that the captain was careless and reckless, though we have seen no absolute evidence of it as yet. It may be that the vessel was sent to sea with a short supply of coal and provisions although this is denied; and the possibility of putting into Halifax at any time for supplies, as some steamers regularly do, should not be overlooked in assigning blame. We suspect that contractors failed to supply a full amount at the present high price of coal in England, and that the officers of the company did not discover the failure. It must be, and this only seems the certain cause of the accident, that there was some fatal error in the reckoning, and that the officer in charge, now passed beyond our judgment, somehow mistook the lights. Nor can we fail to deplore that the point was not properly protected by a lighthouse.

But all this does not explain why four hundred men were saved and not one woman. We do not believe, as a correspondent has charged, that the hatches were closed on the women of the sterrage. Certainly one of them got into the rigging. Being in the stern, which sunk first, they hardly had time to escape. But this was not true of the women in the cabin. They had the same chance of life as the men. They came on deck, or might have done so. They were lashed to the rigging. For some of them everything was done that devotion could do, and one man died beside her rather than leave his bride, though entreated by her to save his own life.

To us this awful catastrophe suggests a lesson of direr import than any one man's carelessness or any one company's recklessness. Our women are brought up to be physically feeble and incapable. There is no reason why a woman should be sickher than a man. Her different organization is no excuse for it. Indeed, of the two, the female possesses the strongest vitality in plants, among the lower animals, and in infancy. A vigorous pine tree will produce a redundance of the pistillate cones; a depauperate one can nourish only the staminate catkins. Statistics of three countries prove that boys succumb to disease more readily than girls during early childhood. We have never heard that among savages the women are less hardy or healthy than the men. Does any one believe that among a cabin full of Esquimaux or Modocs, there would have been "not one woman saved?"

It is one of the saddest blunders of our modern civilization that it discriminates against women's health, while assuming to spare them. It should be the aim in the culture of the human race to secure to our men all the best qualities of women and to our women all the best qualities of men. Physical strength is one of the grandest possessions of man, because it is the foundation of mental and moral power. The education which disparages it in women is radically wrong. Our boys are growing up to be athletes and our girls to be invalids. A young man who cannot march from twenty to forty miles in a day is regarded with disdain. A young woman who can do it is a prodigy. These things ought not so to be. The trouble is in a vicious public sentiment, which thinks it degrading for a girl to run barefoot, like a boy; to be colored by the sun; to ride and shoot and fish and swim; in short, to live out of doors and feel as friends of the wind and the rain, the sunshine and the frost. Unless the present vicious culture of girls be corrected, we shall have in a generation or two, if we have it not already, in the civilized variety of the human race, the "delicate" health of its females developed as a genuine instance of what Darwin calls secondary sexual characters, as constant as the mane in the male lion or the pencilled feathers in the female Hamburgh fowl.

The strength of women at the crisis of their life depends on their physical culture while children. Let parents be no more ashamed of their girl's brown faces and fists than of their boys'. Let them train and clothe them so that they can run and climb and care for and protect themselves. Let them take them with their brothers into the harvest field. A boy is not ashamed of work; no more should be a girl. The refinement that shuts a girl out of God's sunshine, and allows her no rougher work in-doors than to embroider worsteds, or tap ivory keys, or dust a marble mantel is refining her off of the face of the earth to give place to the daughters of the servants in the kitchen. Their coarse work is healthy and honorable. We honor it; and among our occasional contributors there is hardly one of whom we feel more proud than of a woman—a lady—who is not ashamed to earn her living as cook and housemaid, working for month's wages.—*Independent.*

THE PRICE OF SENTIMENTALISM.

The fiendish murder of one of the noblest officers connected with the army of the United States is the price of dealing with savages on a sentimental basis. The frontiersmen who understand Indian character know that no more fatal blunder could be committed than to repose any faith in the professions of the Indian. The red man of the Pennsylvania forests was crafty and cruel, but he had some good traits; he was brave and oftentimes generous. The savage of the present day is without a redeeming quality. He is a vulgar thief and assassin, and the manner in which he has been coddled and humored has justly excited the indignation of the white men and women of the border who have been exposed to his depredations without being allowed to protect themselves. The atrocious murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas will put an end at once and forever to all sentimental trifling with these wild beasts in human shape, whose crimes have long since warranted their extermination. It really passes all comprehension why these dastardly scoundrels who barbarously mutilate women and children in a fashion which even the Malay pirates would shrink from, have been so long permitted to hold formal conferences with officers and Commissioners, to pay visits to Washington, and generally to be treated as if they were deserving of the utmost consideration. They laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of the whites, or attribute all concessions to fear. The utter baseness of the savage at this day leaves no margin for any improvement of him. All efforts in that direction will certainly fail. He may be apparently tamed like the wild animal of the menagerie, but his blood thirsty nature will assert itself despite any training which may be exercised upon him. His sinister face fitly photographs the evil his dark heart holds. No people save our own would have so long tolerated his unspeakable atrocities, and it is now to be hoped that the infernal fiends who butcher women and children will be treated—as they deserve to be treated—like beasts of prey and not like civilized beings. The army officers and the men of the border have all along been of one mind as to the necessity of dealing sternly with the Indians. Men like General Marcy, thoroughly familiar with the savages, have emphatically protested against any mild policy with them. But something of that spirit which has made it almost impossible to hang an assassin in this country has operated recently to put the lives of our people on the frontier at the mercy of such cut-throats as this Modoc chief. The terrible perfidy and crime perpetrated on the 11th has roused the entire nation from its supineness, and soldiers and civilians alike echo the one sentiment, that of swift and full retribution. The tenderest sentimentalist perhaps realizes now what the Indian is, and how he should be dealt with. Force is the only influence to restrain him.

Local Option in the State.

Complete returns of the vote of the State on the Local Option question show that thirty seven counties voted against license by an aggregate majority of 36,771 while twenty seven counties voted for license by 58,821 majority, giving a net majority for license of 22,050 in all the counties of the State except Philadelphia and Potter, which did not vote, Potter having had no license for many years, and Philadelphia being appointed to vote on the subject on the second Tuesday of next October. As we understand, the statement above given includes the votes cast in the cities which voted separately from the counties in which they are situated. It will be observed that the larger number of counties voted against license, but they were overborne by the very heavy majorities on the other side in Allegheny, Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, Lebanon and certain other counties. The effect will be to deny licenses in the thirty-seven counties which voted against them unless there be cities in them, as Scranton in Luzerne, which voted for license, and have a right, therefore, to enjoy all the blessings of liquor-selling in their corporate limits, subject to existing laws. When a vote was taken in the State in 1854 for and against the enactment of a prohibitory law, the majority against such a measure was over 5,000. It will be observed that it was much larger this spring. The Constitutional Convention will probably submit to the popular suffrage, by separate vote, the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage The people can then squarely declare their decision on the subject.—*True Democrat.*

THE following is the military bill as agreed upon by the Legislature: That forty be the minimum of a company; that the maximum force be 10,000 officers and men, formed into two hundred companies, and fixing the maximum fund to be paid out of the State treasury annually to each company at $400.

THE Postal Car difficulty is now undergoing an investigation. It is to be hoped that an amicable adjustment of the difficulty will be reached, satisfactory to the parties concerned. The country could ill-afford to dispense with the postal car arrangement.

AN earthquake has almost entirely destroyed the city of Salvador in Central America. The amount of property destroyed is enormous, and the loss of life fearful to contemplate.

The Louisiana Massacre.

The political conflict in Louisiana has culminated in a bloody riot at Colfax, Grant county, in which a hundred colored men have been killed. The riot seems to have been a massacre, although the report (obviously colored by the sympathies of its author) attempts to prove that the colored men offered resistance, if they were not the aggressors. The losses, however, are so unequally distributed that the affair was probably as deliberately planned and cruelly executed a murder as that of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners. The chief difference is that it was on a wholesale scale. The poor negroes were imprisoned in the court house, that building was set on fire, and as the victims rushed out to escape the flames they were shot down by scores. We question if the Modocs themselves could equal this atrocity.

Without stopping to inquire as to the immediate cause of the massacre, the responsibility for it must be laid at the door of the party in Louisiana styling itself the "Fusion," headed on the one side by such exemplars of political morality as Warmouth and McEnery, and on the other by severely respectable gentlemen of the type of Judge Campbell. Whatever wrongs men of the latter class have suffered at the hands of Kellogg and the Republicans, they have been guilty of rebellion from the moment they resisted the mandates of the courts of the State. They ought to have submitted months ago, but they counseled resistance to the Kellogg government, and advised the people not to pay their taxes as a means of breaking it down. Doubtless these gentlemen expected precisely what has happened. They knew the ignorant and the violent nature of the lower classes of the whites of the State, and in their re. address said: "We recommend that the colored population of this State be protected, encouraged, assisted, and that what is needed for their improvement, guidance, and progress be assured; and that this be a standing principl of act and counsel." Despite this sentence, the address, like the conduct of the "Citizens' Committee" which issued it, was incendiary, and we are not at all surprised at the result.

The National Government will of course interfere at this juncture. With the present state of feeling in Louisiana, the scenes at Colfax on Sunday may be repeated in every town in the State. As our readers will remember, we have never entertained a very high respect for the Kellogg faction, but the time has come to support it, and with all the power of the nation. The passions that inspired that hellish agency of murder and persecution, the Ku Klux, are still alive.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* at the close of a lengthy article on the adjournment of the Legislature, speaks of Gov. Hartranft in terms of high praise:

We cannot, in justice to an honest, fearless Executive, conclude our remarks without a word of commendation of Governor Hartranft, who during the entire session just closed has stood like a rock against the attempts of the Legislature to enact statutes which should not be enacted. His position has been a most difficult and embarrassing one, for being elected by the same party which elected a majority of both branches of the Assembly, he has had, in defense of what he thought right, to place himself in opposition to his political friends and supporters. But he has faced the music of the corruptionists as unflinchingly as he before faced that of the rebel hordes of Lee and Johnston, and he has hurled his vetoes into the camp of the enemy with all his old time bravery. He has dared to be right when the temptation to be wrong was greatest, and in so doing he has won the confidence of the entire Commonwealth and the approbation of those who in October opposed his election. Possibly he has made some mistakes, but whatever they may have been, we are satisfied they were not dishonorable ones. His official record is as clear of offense as that of the Legislature is clouded; and in their gratification at the adjournment of the Assembly to day, the people should not forget the services rendered them by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

ACCEPTING as reliable, the representations of the Cuban cause ascribed to General Cespedas, there is now more hope of independence of the island than at any time since the war began. Supplies of various kinds are tolerably abundant, and the military successes of late, have been quite considerable. A spirit of hopefulness pervades the army, and desertions from the Spanish ranks are quite frequent. They believe in the speedy downfall of the Spanish republic, which will benefit them in that it will give full employment for Spanish troops at home. There is, in the hopefulness of the Cubans, that which ought to command sympathy and admiration. For years bitter, relentless, barbarious war has been waged upon them. Property has been confiscated, and their families, in many instances, destroyed. Yet despite all, they maintain a bold front and fight steadily on, for the boon of independence. They certainly deserve the sympathy of the civilized world.—*Pittsburgh Commercial*

AN exchange records the destruction by fire of a "two story brick spring-bed factory."

A NEW YORK paper deplores the introduction of absinthe drinking among the young men in that city.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 25th, 1873.

THE ATLANTIC INVESTIGATION.

According to the report of the official investigation at Halifax into the loss of the Atlantic, the owners of the Atlantic are guilty of sending the ship to sea with an insufficient supply of coal, and that of an inferior quality, too. The evidence on this point is clear, for the Atlantic, according to the testimony of the engineers, would daily consume from fifty-two to sixty tons of Welsh coals or seventy tons of Welsh man [illegible] mixed. She was furnished with this latter coal, which was cheaper, and had on board, when the voyage commenced, seven hundred and eighty-seven tons, less than thirteen days' supply. Under favorable conditions, with no head winds or foul weather, this quantity of coal might have carried the ship safely to her destination, but such conditions ought not to have been expected, for the passage across the Atlantic was in the season, when more or less unpleasant and stormy weather is the rule, and the hindrances, resulting therefrom ought to have been provided for. This criminal negligence and parsimony of the owners of the ill fated vessel, caused her to run short of coal, be being delayed by foul weather and head winds, and determined the Captain to change her course and bear up for Halifax. Had there been a full supply of good coal, the Captain would have kept on to New York, and in all probability arrived safely. The Captain had never taken a ship into Halifax, and yet he was placed in command of a vessel freighted with precious human lives, under such conditions, as in all probability, would compel him to put into that port, on a coast of which he was ignorant, to coal. Upon whom then rests the blame of the loss of nearly six hundred lives? Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., the owners of the White Star line. These men made the wreck of the Atlantic probable, they fixed the conditions and provided for the contingencies of the voyage; they made it necessary for Captain Williams to steer his ship towards an unknown and rocky coast, and upon them chiefly rests the guilt. The solemn judgement of the official court of inquiry is that she had not a sufficient supply of coal on board when sailing, for a ship of her class, and this fact tells nearly the whole story of the cause of the disaster. It all followed from this first negligence and wicked parsimony

The court did not blame Captain Williams, though ignorant of the dangerous coast, in changing his course to Halifax for the necessities of his condition seemed to require him to do so, and his conduct on board the wreck is spoken of with praise, but he is blamed for the management of the ship after her course was changed on Monday until she struck the rocks on the morning of Tuesday. He, too confidently, reposed in his calculation as to the place of the ship and distance run, and left the deck at midnight when his presence was needed. He was asleep in his berth at the time she struck. For this mismanagement his certificate is not cancelled, but suspended for two years. What shall be done to prevent similar horrors?

SENATOR DELEMATER, of Crawford county, it is authoritatively announced, will not be a candidate for re-election. There is little doubt that George K. Anderson, Esq., at one time a respectable citizen of this county, will succeed Senator Delemater, in whichevent Crawford county will be well represented in the future, as in the past. Senator Delemater was an honest, faithful Senator, and retires from public life with the respect and confidence of his constituents, his associates and all who know his record as a legislator.

ALL of our Members of the House from this district are candidates for re-election, and all deserve a unanimous renomination and increased majorities at the election, at the hands of the party and the constituency they served so faithfully.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested by the press of this State in regard to the Vienna Exposition. The action of the Legislature in authorizing three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor to attend the Exposition for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be of use to the State in our centennial exhibition in 1876, has, with a few exceptions, met with the approval of the entire press of the State. When personal spite or envy rules the breast, how vain to expect any just judgment on any question that affords the least opportunity to gratify these master passions. The Vienna Commissioners, appointed by Governor Hartranft, have been made the target of some personal abuse, by persons whose peculiar nature fitted them admirably for such a task, and rendered it a "labor of love," The Legislature for passing the bill authorizing their appointment, and Governor Hartranft for approving the same, have been unjustly attacked by the same persons, and the nature and object of the commissioners' duties grossly misrepresented. All this, however, is but a ripple upon the smooth surface of general satisfaction that characterizes the mass of the people. When the substantial fruits of the commission has has been realized, even the constitutional fault finders will be found praising the wisdom that conceived and the hands that executed the mission.

A NATIONAL Convention of the producers and consumers of the United States is called to be held in New York, on Tuesday the 6th of May, to promote by co-operation the interests of their classes, and also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation, both by rail and water, between the west and sea board.

This will be an important convention, and if any way can be discovered whereby the farmers of the west will be enabled to send their produce to the eastern market without consuming the value of such by excessive charges of freight, then the whole country will be benefitted by its deliberations. However, much good must result sooner or later from the agitation of this subject and we are glad to see the call for this convention and trust that it will develop something of practical importance in regard to the subject of cheap transportation between different sections of our country.

ON Monday, in New York, $220,000 of $300,000 of United States bonds, recently obtained by forgeries from the Bank of England, was recovered from a trunk that had been shipped by the North Atlantic Express Company, by C. Lossing, of Tunbridge Wells, England, to Major Geo. Mathews, New York, to be kept in bond at the express office in New York, until called for. The trunk was forwarded by the steam ship Cuba, and arrived at its destination March 20th, and was held in bond as instructed until Saturday last, when a woman calling herself Mrs. Geo. Mathews, presented an order for its delivery at the express office, duly signed by Geo. Mathews.

But by some means the counsel for the bank of England had received some information in regard to the trunk that led to its detention until Monday, when, under an order of the Supreme Court, the receiver of the Bank of England case, took possession of it and on opening and examining its contents, was surprised to find, among some old clothes and watches, three packages of United States bonds amounting in all to $220,950, and identical in class, amounts and numbers with those advertised by the Bank of England as having been obtained by the Bidwell forgeries. All but $30,000 of the whole amount lost has been recovered by the Bank.

IT was stated some time since, by our Harrisburg correspondent, that the Republican nomination for Senate, in the Chester and Delaware district, would be conceded to Mr. Cooper, of Delaware county, the able editor of the Delaware *American*. It is now suggested that Mr. Cooper prefers to wait another year and succeed Mr. Lawrence of West Chester, in Congress, and that Senator Waddell will be renominated. This arrangement would secure that district a good Congressman and a good Senator, and meet the hearty approval of leading Republicans in all parts of the State.

POLITICAL.

—Governor Hartranft has approved the bill repealing the cumulative plan of voting at elections for borough officers.

—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, denies the statment that his recent trip to Washington had anything whatever to do with politics.

—In Ohio, the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in June, will consist of fifty-four Republicans and fifty-two Democrats.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* announces the name of William T Anderson, of Logan township, as a candidate for nomination for commissioner on the Republican ticket.

—Hons. W. S. Waldron and David McKee, of Butler county, are announced as candidates for re-nomination for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primary meetings.

—The Springfield *Republican* says Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has sent a check for his back pay to the State Treasurer, stating that he wishes the amount applied to the reduction of the State debt.

—Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howe and families arrived in Memphis Tuesday afternoon from New Orleans. They will probably visit Little Rock, before leaving for the North.

—The Republican County Committee of Blair county are called to meet on Wednesday, April 30th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and transacting other business of importance.

—The Tidioute *Journal* says: "We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. Douglas, of Tidioute as a candidate for the office of Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Warren county.

—George H. Stuart, of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says that the murderers of General Canby and party will be properly punished, but the act of Captain Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Treasurer will be held at Harrisburg on the first day of May.

—At Cincinnati Tuesday the final recount of votes for City Solicitor gave Warrington, Republican, thirty-six majority over Peck, Liberal Republican. The recount was at the request of both candidates and both are satisfied with the result.

—A New York alderman, Ottenderfer, refuses to receive his salary, both as a member of the board of supervisors and alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive, and that $2,500, instead of $6,000, as now paid, would be ample remuneration.

—In the New York Senate, a bill permitting members of the Legislature to ride free over all the railroads of the State during their terms of office was reported back adversely from the Railroad Committee. The report was disagreed to and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

—There is a strong pressure being brought to bear upon Governor Osborne, of Kansas, for the appointment of a Senator in place of Caldwell. The chief object of those wanting the place seems to be to obtain the pay, which is considerable. Osborne wants to be Senator himself, and will not make any appointment.

—Complete returns from the Rhode Island election, gives Henry Howard, Republican candidate for Governor, 5,822. Gen. C. C. Van Zant, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, lacks 409 votes of a plurality, and there is consequently no election to that office. The Senate stands 25 Republicans to 9 Democrats, with two vacancies, and the House 54 Republicans to 14 Democrats, with four vacancies.

—The Pittsburgh Sunday *Times* says: "Hon. George H. Anderson is a candidate for re-nomination to the State Senate from this county, as appears by announcement in another column. Senator Anderson has, by a manly, straightforward and upright course, earned the confidence and hearty commendation of his constituents, and reflected credit upon himself and the county which he represents. Having discharged his duties so satisfactorily, and shown his entire fitness for the position, it is just and proper that his services should be retained."

—Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, having been urged to be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for Senator by a number of citizens, respectfully declines in a letter and gives his support to Mr. George K. Anderson, in the following handsome manner: "I would further say that our well-known fellow citizen, Mr. George K. Anderson, has been generally recognized as a candidate for the same position, and in common with a large number of Republicans, I have regarded his nomination and election as a foregone conclusion. I shall give him an earnest and cordial support, believing that his nomination is eminently due, and will be earnestly ratified at the election.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The Democratic delegate-at-large from the city of Lancaster, the Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, who resigned his seat in the convention April 17, 1873, is a native of Bellefonte, Centre county, a graduate of Dickenson College, class of 1850; studied law a portion of his time in Philadelphia; was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, but took up his permanent abode in Lancaster in 1856, and from that period to the present time has been engaged in active legal practice. He has never held any office until elected to this convention; but, owing to professional engagements, he has not been regularly in attendance, and now peremptorily resigns, and his resignation is accepted. In personal appearance Mr. Reynolds is about five feet eight inches in height, has light hair, is slightly bald, wears slightly sandy whiskers and moustache, and is agile on his feet and active in mind and manner. He is no relation to Hon. James L. Reynolds, the Republican delegate-at-large, also of the Lancaster bar, and he is not of the family of Reynolds of Lancaster county. The vacancy occasioned by this resignation will be filled by the Democratic delegates at-large. Mr. S. H. Reynolds was on the Committee on Legislation, and now that all the reports of the committees are in, and his eminent services are most particularly required in the convention, it is unfortunate for himself and his compeer that he has felt it his duty to resign at this important crisis. Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler takes his place.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The ease with which any new development of religious thought is put down as "hetrodox," is equaled by the facility with which anything done in carrying on the government is denounced, by those who do not like it, as "unconstitutional." From the glibness with which these decisions are rendered on constitutional questions, an unadvised observer might conclude that constitutional learning was one of the ordinary acquirements of every American citizen.

The latest "unconstitutional" act that has been discovered is the appointment of Senators Graham, Rutan, and Davis, of Berks, as Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. The clause in the Constitution alleged to be violated by their appointment is the following:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time."

The answer to the constitutional objection thus raised is that the Commission to the Vienna Exposition is *not* a "civil office" in the meaning of the Constitution. It is a mere Commission to obtain information to be laid before the Legislature, without salary, the $6,000 appropriated to the use of the Commissioners being solely to defray their necessary expenses. The whole question was thoroughly discussed, by men well versed in Constitutional law, before the appointments were made, and the unanimous opinion arrived at was that the appointments were in no way forbidden by the Constitution.

A "civil office" is well understood to be an office with a specified tenure, powers and compensation. A Commission such as this, to obtain information for the use of the Legislature, is not such an office It has none of the elements of a "civil office." It has neither tenure, compensation or powers. Its one duty is to inquire and report, and the State merely undertakes to defray the expenses of such inquiry and report. Such Commissions have been frequently raised, hitherto without question as to their constitutionality.

Under the joint resolution approved March 19, 1873, the Governor was authorized to appoint as many Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition as he saw fit, without pay. Under the sixty-second section of the appropriation act, the Governor was authorized to designate *three* of the Commissioners whom he was authorized to appoint under the joint resolution of March 19, to make inquiry at the Vienna Exposition on all subjects of importance to Pennsylvania, and make report of their observations and inquiries to the next Legislature, and the sum of $6,000 was appropriated to pay their expenses in so doing. No duties are imposed on any of the other Commissioners. The appointment of all other Commissioners is made under the joint resolution of March 19, and is merely honorary and without pay; the duty of making observation, inquiry and report, is imposed on three of them, by the appropriation act, and the Legislature very properly provided that the expenses of those on whom this duty was laid should be borne by the State.

But why, it may be asked, was such an inquiry authorized? What good end can it serve, and of what use can such a report be to the next Legislature? The answer is easy. Pennsylvania is, herself, going into the Exposition business. She is going to have a grand one of her own in 1876, to which she has appropriated a million of dollars and the management of which is partially, if not mainly, in her own hands. It is but natural she should want to know how such things are done abroad, and in order that she may be able to profit by what is to be seen and learned there, the appointment of a Legislative Commission to make report of the facts to the Legislature seemed the proper and legitimate method. Other States, Ohio amongst the number, have done and are doing the same thing, and why should Pennsylvania be behind them?

It is proper to add that this 62d section of the Appropriation bill was not offered in the Conference Committee until all the other parts of the bill had been disposed of. Its adoption was not the result of a bargain, or understanding, and no one on that committee or in either House had any intimation as to whom the Governor would designate. The whole matter was left in the Governor's hands, and he has acted in the matter solely on his own judgment. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was one of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, and heartily acquiesced in the incorporation of the 62d section in the Appropriation bill. He is a strict constructionist on all constitutional questions; and as he failed to see anything "unconstitutional" (or improper, even) in it, we shall wait until a better lawyer than he calls his judgment in question before giving up the opinions we have herein expressed.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

Scarcity of News—The Meeting of the Republican Committee—McClure and Forney—Speculations in Regard to Candidates.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA, April 3, 1873.

The adjournment of the Legislature has almost left your correspondent without occupation. To find anything at the Capital worth writing about, in the absence of the Legislature and political conventions, is more of a task than I am willing to undertake, unless it be occasionally and at long intervals. Even Patterson, the fountain of political gossip, and the great originator of political schemes, is as dry as the desert of Sahara, and as uncommunicative as Diogones, since the tenth of April. This state of things can't of course last long, and it is gratifying to know Errett is coming here on the first of May with the Committee to fix the time for holding a State Convention. This will bring the politicians and the candidates and give a poor devil something to write about. From all I can gather it is probable the State Convention will not be held until some time in August, in order in part to give the Constitutional Convention time to complete its labors, and enable the Convention to act intelligently. After the long and exciting campaign of '72 there is a general desire for a short campaign. Wait and see what course the opposition propose to take, is the advice of the shrewdest politicians here. Forney declared some time ago he was not going to be led into another foolish fight, and that there was no chance to defeat the Republican nominees this year, but since the Legislature has adjourned McClure has been staying with him, and the result is he is writing as foolishly as ever. For a man of his experience and brains McClure knows less of the people and of politics than any man in the State, except Forney. He is always attempting impossibilities, and while he survives failure after failure himself, he is strewing the wayside with the dead bodies of his friends. Many of the leading men of the party are his warm personal friends, and nothing would gratify them more than to have him act with the party and permit them to serve under him as their leader; but he persists in waging a foolish war upon the party, and the time is not far distant when he will find himself without any followers and wholly without political influence. After his terrible failure last year it was thought he would be quiet for a year or two at least, if he did not come boldly back into the Republican ranks. But he is now as wild as ever, and has induced Forney to join him in an effort to build a new party. That it will prove a weak and insignificant movement no one doubts. The opposition has lost all faith in them as leaders, and the Democratic party will not follow them or take stock in any scheme they originate or control. It is safe to predict there will be no serious contest this year, and that the nominees of the Republican party will be elected with little show of opposition.

There is a strong pressure being made upon Hon. R. W. Mackey to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate before the people for State Treasurer and to allow the use of his name. If he consents he will be nominated with little show of opposition and will be elected. But the probabilities are he will adhere to his determination, and that some other standard bearer must be selected. In this event Hon. Bussell Errett will be pressed to accept the nomination, although it is understood he does not desire it and prefers to retain his position as Clerk of the Senate. This suits him better, in view of his position as editor of the *Commercial*, and he can retain his Clerkship of the Senate as long as his party is in power. It is remarkable how little anxiety there is among the politicians about the nomination for State Treasurer, in view of the fact that the opposition believe that to control the Treasury is the one great object in our party. It will not be surprising when the State Convention meets to find that there is no prominent competition for the place, and that leading politicians will refuse to take any part in the nomination.

For Supreme Judge Judge Butler, of Chester county, is most prominently named at present. He has been long on the Bench and is an able lawyer, a strong, vigorous man, (a chief requisite) and said to be one of the best Common Pleas Judges in the State. Col. W. B. Mann has recently brought out Judge Paxton, of Philadelphia, as a candidate, and will press him strongly for the nomination. Judge Paxton has been on the Bench but a short time, and very little is known of the man or his qualifications. All the strength he will have in the Convention will be what Col. Mann gives him.

As the politicians are all declaring they intend to stand aloof this year both in the nomination and election it is impossible to gather much from any one about coming political events. Even friend Bomberger won't talk politics any more, and as for Don Cameron, Quay and Mackey it is absolutely impossible for a poor correspondent in search of political news to get near them.

Gov. Hartranft says he is going to confine himself for the balance of his term to the strict discharge of his duty, and if he goes on as he has commenced he will make himself so popular that a re-nomination will be forced upon him by the people, regardless of politicians. M.

FROM KANSAS.

Idlers not Wanted—Riches of the State—Scarcity of Money—Railways, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

BROOKDALE, RICE CO., KAN., April 18th, 1873.

When a new country is opened for settlement, where land is to be had for the taking, the pioneers generally have but little capital. After they have been here six months or a year, and spent all their means, times become dull until capitalists and manufacturers, attracted by the waiting harvest, come to add to their stores and rejuvenate the idlers. While the dull season lasts, we hear a great deal of croaking, many are ready to sell out and move on, or still worse, go back to their wives' relations. Let them go, some more active and energetic will take their places. We care not to give encouragement to that nomadic class, that are always seeking a home and never get beyond a hovel. But to men of intelligence, experience, energetic purpose and stability, who propose to remain and develop the country, we extend a welcome.

Between the Missouri river on the East and the foot hills of the Rocky mountains on the West, a distance of a little over 400 miles, and between the Southern boundary of Nebraska on the North, and the Indian Territory on the South, a distance of 200 miles, lies the State of Kansas, having an area considerably larger than all the New England States combined. Lying between the 37th and 40th degrees of north latitude and between the 94th and 102nd of west longitude, it occupies the most central position of any of the United States, and, although one of the youngest, it is to-day one of the most important of the States. Rich in a climate which nothing can surpass on the globe, rich in a soil unequalled for *fertility* and productiveness, rich in a people who are awake to its boundless resources, rich in great rivers and numerous small streams, rich in its great railway systems, telegraphs and all means of transit and communication, rich in historic interest, for it was here that the great struggle of the rebellion was inaugurated, rich with a past full of interest to the nation and to the world, and at present crowned with progress and cultivation, and a future full of bright prospects and cheerful hope, Kansas can well assume a proud position before the world.

Kansas feels the scarcity of money in eastern centres, and a road in the temporary cessation of public improvements. This stringency in money matters is hanging like a cloud over us, warning us to take in sail for fear of a storm. Even if overtaken in the gale, we are better off than many of the older States, where money is scarce, breadstuffs high and wages low. Here we have plenty of grain, plenty of meat at fair prices and all who want to work find plenty to do at remunerative prices.

Those who dislike work, without they have capital sufficient for their support, had better remain in older States. Those too, who have not sufficient means to support their families for one year after coming here, had better remain where they are.

A team of horses, mules or oxen is necessary, farming implements are indispensable, a house of some description must be built, a well dug, and all of these require either money or its equivalent. Some men have come here without any means whatever, and are now independent. But such instances are rare. You may find isolated cases in every State, where men rose to oppulence from penury. A man can make himself and family comfortable here, that can command from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, on arrival.

Claims without any improvements, except a few acres of breaking, are selling at one thousand dollars each, deeded. Some valuable ones within two miles of Atlanta, having both wood and water, are held at that figure.

The surveyors of the Salina, Atlanta and Raymond Railroad, have just come within my view since I commenced to write. Work will soon commence on the road. The first issue of the Rice county, *Herald* will be furnished us the 19th inst

The weather is delightful.

The farmers are done sowing wheat and oats. Many have finished planting potatoes. We have been hindered in our farming by having a horse stolen. It was stolen on the Smoky Hill river some fifty odd miles from home.

SADE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,10 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2p. m.; arrives at 8a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

Adv—John Robinson.....C
Adv—Albert Menet.....C
State and County Tax—C. P. Wallace.....5½tf
Cheap Farms—Weaver & Co.....C
Adv—J. S. Conover.....C
Card—Thomas Donehoo.....C
Special Notice—R Straw.....C
Special Notice—Morrison & Son.....15t 3t
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.....C
Special Notice—Oleine.....C
Special Notice—Hertzog & Beam.....C
Adv—D. L. Reno.....2sq 3t

New Goods at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

We very much regret that we are compelled this week to omit for want of time and space our very interesting Philadelphia correspondence. It will appear in our next issue. The few letters we have received from 'Eizzil' have been much admired and eagerly read and we know that this unavoidable delay will cause many disappointments.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-4w

We have received a very handsome card of Robert M. Agnew formerly of this place, by which we learn that he has entered upon the practice of law in Lancaster, Pa., having his office at No. 45 North Duke St. We wish our young friend success in his profession and have no doubt that he will achieve it.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa feb21-tf

A new daily paper, the *Evening Telegraph*, has been started in Pittsburgh, under the editorship, it is said, of Hon. H. Bocher Swoope. It is large, newsy, spicy sailed and ought to win its way speedily to public favor as we trust it will.

Gentlemen's Oxford Ties at J. Kennedy & Co's apr4-4w

The Indiana Lecture Association lost on their lecturers the past season $120 50. The lecturers were: Rev. Van Demark, Josh Billings, Belcher, McDonald, Willets, Pres. Hays, Anna E. Dickinson and Daniel Daugherty, Esq.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Indian Bitters and Pain Conqueror. apr18:1m.

A body was found on Thursday evening of last week at Rochester, bearing strong marks of resemblance to that of Thomas Hazlett, who was drowned here some time ago. His nephew, Samuel Hazlett, was telegraphed for, and left for Rochester immediately.—*Pittsburgh Mail.*

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's, feb21-tf.

We are indebted to our old friend A. Wynn of this place for a copy of the annual report of the authorities of Allegheny city. Mr. Wynn is engaged as city Surveyor and from the report we discover that he has been kept quite busy and has made a large number of surveys. We are glad to know of his prosperity and wish him still greater success.

Wanted!—Everybody to call at J. Kennedy Co's, street, Beaver Falls. apr4-4w

Dr. Donehoo, formerly of this place and well known to the older residents, has returned here to resume his practice and will be happy to receive the patronage of his friends and all others who may be disposed to call for his services.

The latest style of Boots and Shoes at J. Kennedy & Co's apr4-4w

There will be a meeting of the Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society at the Sheriff's office, Beaver, on Saturday, May 3d, 1873.

B. M. EWING, Sec'y.

James Scroggs, M. D., late of Fairview, Beaver county, has, we understand, settled at New Waterford, Columbiana county, Ohio. The Doctor is well read in his profession, and has had an extensive and successful practice in Beaver county, where he is highly respected as a citizen and appreciated as a physician and surgeon. While we are sorry to hear that he has gone from our midst, we wish him in his new home, pleasant surroundings, numerous friends, and a large lucrative practice.

John Kennedy & Co. are now receiving one of the largest and most complete stock of spring goods ever brought to this market. A full line of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Gaiters and Slippers. Goods sold at lowest cash prices! an examination of stock solicited. apr4-4w

The Alliance Monitor says: Rev. W. H. Locke, the newly appointed pastor, has been preaching in the M. E. Church of this city three consecutive Sabbaths to a large and attentive congregation. His method of delivering sermons is reading. His matter is very well prepared, and his manner pleasing.

Rev. Walter Brown has got moved to Mount Union and regularly installed in the M. E. pulpit there. We have not had the pleasure of hearing him yet.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows;

Big Beaver tp	2	Independence tp	1
Beaver boro	2	Industry tp	1
Borough tp	1	Marion tp	1
Bridgewater boro	2	McGuire dist	1
Brighton tp	1	Moon tp	1
Baden boro	1	New Brighton, N. W	2
Beaver Falls	4	" " M. W	2
Chippewa tp	1	" " S. W	2
Darlington tp	2	New Sewickly tp	2
Economy tp	1	North Sewickly tp	1
Fallston boro	1	New Galilee boro	1
Franklin tp	1	Ohio tp	2
Freedom dist	1	Patterson tp	1
Freedom boro	1	Phillipsburg boro	1
Frankfort dist	2	Pulaski tp	1
Glasgow boro	1	Raccoon tp	2
Greene tp	3	Rochester boro	3
Georgetown boro	1	Rochester tp	1
Harmony tp	1	South Beaver tp	2
Hopewell tp	2	St. Clair boro	1

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Chr'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their suffrages and decision at the primary elections.

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater borp.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio twp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.
BENJ. WILDE, New Brighton boro.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Raccoon twp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton boro.
H. W. SEELY, Rochester boro:
JAMES TODD, Raccoon twp.
Lt. S. A. JOHNSTON, Borough twp.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.
GEO. W. SHRODES, Moon twp.

Auditor.
S. N. WARRICK, South Beaver twp.
J. N. CALHOON, Georgetown boro.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Quick Cough Cure and French Balm. apr18-1m.

We call attention to the advertisement of John Robinson's Great Show in another column. John Robinson has a good reputation as a Showman and has a large collection of various rare animals to exhibit in connection with an entertaining and inoffensive circus performance.

We understand that Mr. Robinson strictly excludes from his show every thing of an unchaste or immoral tendency in order that all classes, men women and children may be free to attend without fear of having their sensibilities shocked by gross vulgarities of expression or indecencies of manner. At Rochester, May the 5th.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—Hertzog and Beam have just received a large invoice of New Spring Goods, consisting of the latest and most fashionable wear, for Ladies and Gentlemen in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers. In ladies' wear attention is called to the following styles, viz: Very best imported French Morocco boots, lace and button, also to Creo kid, lace and button Newport ties, Columbia ties, and the very best assortment of fashionable slippers. In gentlemen's wear, we have the celebrated Oxford tie, Prince Albert low shoe, Swiss walking shoe, lasting boot tipped, very cool for summer, and opera slippers. Fine work a specialty. All orders promptly attended to, and the patronage of the public respectfully solicited. Store opposite Bradford's Real Estate office, Broadway, New Brighton. apr25 2t

The Additional Bounty Act was extended by the last Congress, so that those who failed to file their claims before the 30th of January last, can do so now. All claims for Pensions and Bounties promptly prosecuted by Gilbert S. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county, Penna. mar11-3t

Zeigler's Herald of last week says: A corps of engineers started from this place to Coon Summit in Concord township, to run the route of a Railroad to New Castle in this State, and Youngstown in Ohio. Whether the engineers will follow the waters of the Muddycreek, Slipperyrock and Connoquenessing creeks, to the Beaver river, or cut through the hills in a more direct way, must depend upon circumstances. The real object doubtless is to make a through route to the east in connection with what is called Bennett's Branch, now being constructed through portions of Clarion, Jefferson and Armstrong counties to the mouth of the Mahoning on the Allegheny river. In the transportation of freight to the sea board, over this route when constructed, instead of by Pittsburgh, a great saving would be effected. Some think it would injure Butler because the location would be some ten miles north of us; but we do not think so. We are of that class who think railroads constructed in any part of the county adds to its general aggregate wealth and necessarily gives position and importance to the county seat. We believe in all our people having the advantage of public improvements if their location or other advantages are sufficient to justify the construction of them. We live in a fast age and whatever of benefit is going on let it be fairly distributed.

From Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly.

TO VICTORIA.

BY MILO A. TOWNSEND.

Thou shalt conquer, O Victoria,
In the name of truth and right—
In the name of Freedom's angels,
In the name of loves evangels—
Thou shalt conquer, Child of Light!

Though the church conspire against thee,
Calling to its aid the State,
Backed by cannon, shell and sword—
Thou shalt conquer in the Lord,
Be it early, be it late.

In thee most sacred rights are stabbed.
On which depend the nation's life—
Freedom of thought, of speech and press,
Of all that can most truly bless,
And end this reign of strife.

Though to prison they may drag thee,
And perils gather round thy way,
From the radiant summer-land
Shall come a mighty angel band,
To be thy strength and stay.

Though jeers and scoffs assail thee now,
And every mean and lying word;
Yet, sister! in the skies above
Are bright empyreal isles of love—
There wait thy crown and thy reward.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., 3d month 2d, 1873.

J. R. Reed & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, have on hand an immense stock of foreign and American Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, forming an elegant assortment in every department of their trade that is unexcelled in the market, all of which they offer at the very lowest prices. We advise those who desire to purchase any article of the above description to first call and examine the splendid stock of J. R. Reed & Co., and compare their prices with those of other dealers. They are polite, accommodating and upright, and are determined to do the right thing by everybody.

A Rattlesnake Hunt.—Mr. V. V. Ijams, one of the employes of the *News* office, owns a claim of 160 acres near this city. Last Sunday, while resting from his weekly toil, Ijams took it into his head to have a rattlesnake hunt. In company with a friend or two, with hoes in their hands, they visited a prairie dog "town" near by, and commenced business. In the fall, at the beginning of cold weather, these venomous reptiles congregate in the prairie dog holes in large numbers. Owls, hawks, snakes, and dogs all "go in" together, and so far as we know there are no family jars. In a warm October day, these rattlesnakes crawl out of the holes and bask in old Sol's invigorating and warming rays. Hundreds can be seen "in the season," around one of these dog towns. When the cold, raw nights of October are upon us, no snakes can be found upon the open prairie. They have sought winter quarters. Ijams and his aids found game immediately, though not as plentiful as expected, owing to the fact, perhaps, that the weather has been so fine of late that the snakes have not been impressed with the necessity of "hunting their holes." But with industry the boys managed to "get away with" about twenty of the monsters. Some of them were at least five feet long with eight to fifteen rattles. Ijams says it was not much of a day for snakes, either.—*Hutchison (Kan.) News.*

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-4t

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains. apr11tf

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 12, 1872.

Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Co.:

We have used your Pure White Lead for the last three years, and consider it the best, for brilliancy, durability, and body, and would recommend it in preference to all other brands.

C. M. KEEFER, LOVE BROS.

The World's Fair.—Thousands of persons crossed the Atlantic and made a journey of more than six thousand miles to see the World's Fair in Paris. My Agents have searched every portion of the Globe, and obtained every rare and interesting curiosity throughout the world. I bring the Great World's Fair to all the principal towns, and what wonder is it that schools and factories are closed and excursion trains run from all points which my Great Show cannot visit. Never will any other man in this generation venture to expend one fourth so much money, or exhibit to the public one-sixth of the wonderful and beautiful novelties and marvels which I put into this my last great effort. JOHN ROBINSON.

The Beaver Seminary, Prof. M. E Scheibner, Principal, was opened on the 15th inst, and we are glad to state that quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen enrolled themselves as students. The Seminary, though strictly non-sectarian, is under the auspices of the Presbyterians, and as far as we can learn there is every prospect of making it a permanent institution. The building, owned by William Reed Esq., Sewickley, is leased for six years, and will be entirely refitted for the next academical year.

Prof. Scheibner is a graduate of one of the European Universities, quite a linguist and has several years experience as a pedagogue in this country. Friends, we learn that the institution will be chartered in course of time with collegiate powers to graduate young ladies and to prepare young men for college.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. tf

Important to the Public!—T. Waggoner, Esq., late of Sewickly, having secured the store house and fixtures, situate in Vanport, recently occupied by J. M. Cornelius & Co., is now prepared to receive all kinds of country produce, at market prices, in exchange for dry goods, groceries, &c. Having refitted and furnished said store, and being constantly in receipt of new goods, consisting of a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Notions, Boots and Shoes, he respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock and secure a bargain. Location Railroad steeet and Wire Ferry landing. Come one, come all. apr4-4w

Notice.—From, and after this date, until the first of September next, the County Commissioners will be in session on Saturday of each week. apr11-3w

ROCHESTER, April 21, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

It appears that my reference to that drove of cutte barred patent cement-roofed horses has raised quite a breeze in certain quarters. Not far from here, evidently are parties deeply interested, or else they could not afford to offer twenty or thirty dollars for me to keep silent about this trifling affair. I don't know as I would object to a bribe of a half million, but twenty or thirty dollars is "too thin." Now, gentlemen, understand me distinctly, you have never made money enough in your wicked, abominable and villainous business to induce me to keep silent for one moment; keep silent and allow you to congregate in some hell-hole to concoct your damnable plans to rob my fellow man; keep silent while you go through the country to honest industrious farmers and by feigned friendship and false representation, rob them of their hard earned savings, for which they toiled late and early, for which they gave large and bitter drops of sweat, for which some of them doubtless stinted themselves of the necessaries of life, so as to save a few hundred dollars for a "rainy day," keep silent and allow a party of infernal thieves to rob them, without receiving one solitary cent in return for the order or note they sign through their ignorance and the representations of false friends; keep silent? No! never! I will have my say, in the face of your master, his "Satanic Majesty." I will say to farmers in this or any other county, should any man come to you, no matter who he is, and represent that you can make immense sums of money without expending any, I say, kick him from the place, as you would a thief or an imposter; or, should parties come to you to trade notes for horses or cattle, be very careful that you know precisely, and without the shadow of a doubt that the note or notes are genuine in each and every particular.

Now, a few words to those French gentlemen who became riled at what I said in my last letter. I have started out with the intention to chronicle events as they transpire, to expose wrong, fraud and crime, when and wherever I find them, believing that the only true way to prevent them is by exposure, for the most hardened and degraded wretch will not commit crime if he is positive that he will be exposed, and it is my intention to continue in this path, to tell the truth in everything without fear, favor or affection for any one, and to say nothing but what I can substantiate before a court of justice. As for threats, I will merely say that I was born on American soil, breathed the pure, free and hallowed air of my native land, and am happy to say, I court not the favor nor fear the frown of mortal man. Stick a pin there all those pugnalistically inclined. Should any one be extremely anxious to know who I am, I will say, go ask the editor of THE BEAVER RADICAL he has my full and free permission to give my name and postoffice address.

Should any parties feel themselves sorely wronged and insulted, and deem an apology essential, I will give it in this way, if I have said anything that I am sorry for, I am glad of it. Hercules cleaned the Augean stables, which had not been renovated for thirty years, in a single day. I am not a Hercules, but will freely give my feeble support to cleaning this stable of infernal rascality in as short a time as circumstances will permit. No matter if we must resolve back to their isolation its component parts, and transport them individually or collectively, to some States prisons the only temple for the indwelling of the entire gang.

The ferry boat plying between this place and that calm and dignified looking town, Phillipsburg, has changed hands, J. R. Campbell, Esq., holds the controlling interest in the company, and has concluded to run the boat himself, and I can concientiously say that a more polite and accommodating gentleman could not have been placed on that boat as captain, the traveling public will bear me out in this assertion, as he is a hard working and energetic man. We hope that he may be successful in his new undertaking.

Our honest, upright and able representative, Samuel J. Cross, is at home, over head and ears in business, receiving one of the largest stock of dry goods ever sent to this place. He informed me that this was the finest stock of goods he had ever offered to the public. As a representative and a business man he is a success. I have heard remarked frequently by friends and opponents that no man in his first turn ever represented Beaver county better than S. J. Cross has done. As regards his re-election, that is a settled fact; the public mind is sufficiently schooled in changing tried for untried representatives; honest and upright legislation is the pride of each and every true American heart, dishonest legislation is absinthium to the soul.

At last we have a new hardware store in our town. J. S. Winans & Co., from New Brighton has opened with a complete stock of hardware and cutlery. This is an institution which has long been looked for and needed in this place. I am a firm believer in a man making a specialty of a business where it can be done; this thing of combining everything into one store and not paying proper attention to either, does not look to me as sound policy or a successful way of doing business. Any one dealing with the above named firm, will find a corteous and obliging gentlemen behind the counter in the person of Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Editor, just think, some unanointed, iron-rusted-double-edged sardine stole my pen knife, which I so highly prized as the gift of a friend, and any man so deep in the muck and mire of degration, his manhood so entirely unhinged, his character so utterably debased, as to steal a knife from a poor quill driver, would cut up his mother's night cap for bullet patches. May his stockings always be full of holes, his shirts have no buttons on. May musquitoes and bedbugs bite him at night, flees in day time. I need say no more. CLIONIAN.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

Acknowledgment.—In behalf of the College I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of the Ninth Census of the United States, by the courtesy of Hon. Wm. McClelland, our late member of Congress. Also valuable fossil and mineralogical specimens for our cabinet, from the Yellowstone, by Lieut. Samuel Hamilton, of the U. S. Army. These gentlemen have the thanks of the Institution for their generous remembrance.

R. T. TAYLOR,
President Beaver College.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, April 22, 1873.

Having just returned from the East, we will offer to the public a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, and a fine assortment of Carpets, from 25 cents a yard upward; and in fact, everything usually kept in a general store. We feel under especial obligations to our old customers for their past patronage, and are still enabled to offer them and the trade in general, a complete stock, selected with care in regard to style, durability and price. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

apr25-3t MORRISON & SON.

Persian Oleine cures cholera, cramps and all pain.

Great Bargains—S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton has just received a splendid stock of new goods consisting of coats, pants and vests, of both men's and boys' wear, and a general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods. S. & J. Snellenburg are wide awake men who believe in keeping their business before the people. They make use of the means of advertising to communicate with their customers, and in so doing accomodate all while they receive a large increase of business therefrom. S & J Snellenburg will sell clothing either ready made or to order as cheap as the same can be obtained anywhere and will give entire satisfaction not only in price but in fit, quality and style of garments sold. Call and examine their stock, price their goods, and compare them with goods and prices of other similar stores and see if what they assert is not true.

Dr. J. Maginnis' Persian Oleine is the best known remedy for pain, sold by Druggists, Dealers and Agents.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific desease, they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by re-caperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished. april4-1m

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—ALEXANDER—In Bridgewater Pa., April the 17th, inst., by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. Thomas L. Kennedy and Miss Sallie Ann Alexander, both of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa.

SELLERS—CHAPMAN—At Scott, Luzerne county, Pa., by the Rev. Edward Correy, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Waverley, on April 9, 1873, James M. Sellers of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Olive A. Chapman, of Scott, Pa.

HAZEN—ROZENBERGER—April 13th, by Rev. W. B. Skinner, at the residence of Mr. Isaac Hazen, Esq., in North Sewickley township, Mr. James M. Hazen to Miss M. E. Rozenberger, both of Beaver Falls, Pa.

DIED.

DAWSON—On the 17th inst., in Beaver, Benjamin infant son of Capt. William F. and Barbara A. Dawson, aged 17 days.

RICHARDSON—In Beaver, Pa., on the 17th of April, 1873, Alice Jeannette, youngest child of Mr. Jason and Mattie Richardson, aged seven months.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red do	"	"	1 65
Rye	"	"	75
Oats	"	"	38
Corn (shelled)	"	"	50

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

Of Venders of Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the Year 1873.

	Class		Class
BEAVER BORO.		**NEW SEWICKLY TP**	
John Purvis	13	P H Beckert	14
Simon Snitger & Co	14	James Park	13
A Wynn	14	Robert Snead	14
Orr & Cooper	12	**NORTH SEWICKLY TWP.**	
J B Clark	14	A M Mecklem	14
James Allison	14	**NEW BRIGHTON BORO.**	
Robert Tallon	14	G Everard	14
I N Atkins	14	John Gibson	14
James Moore	14	G F Siemon	14
Thos Allison & Son	13	Robert Houston	14
Henry Merz	14	R Steinfeld	14
Small & Atkins	14	M Schiff	13
John Border	14	W H McDonald	14
J M McCreery	13	Evan Pugh	13
Mrs J H Bence	14	S & J Snellenburg	10
James Phillis	14	H H Mills	14
G C Atkins & Co	14	E Roberts	14
BOROUGH TWP.		J F Mitchell	14
William Harrah	14	Michael McGlaughlin	14
Baker Reed	14	Thomas Morgan	14
Thomas Waggoner	14	T M Smith	14
BRIDGEWATER BORO.		Philip Martsolf	13
James Barbour	14	C F Hunter	14
James H Doherty	14	Frank Longnecker	14
A Brehm	14	C U Myers	14
Harvey Brown	13	A D Gillilland & Co	11
A S Harvey	13	J S Herger	14
B S Ranger	12	J B Anderson	13
B Mulheim	14	A Hanauer	14
Stiles & Javens	13	S Merrick & Son	14
BIG BEAVER TWP.		Charles Coale	14
J H Witherspoon	14	J S Wilans	13
Scott & Co	12	William Kennedy	9
Hudson & Patterson	14	Agnew Duff	11
BEAVER FALLS BORO.		L S Ripper	14
F R Rohrkaste	13	Boots & Swick	14
J G Hunter	13	J H Mann	12
G W Smith	14	A Bestwick	13
John Rebeck	14	Wm M'Cowl	14
Mrs E King	14	S N Park	14
L B Chidsey	14	D Updegraph	14
Ward & Oleland	14	J W Nippert	14
R S Newton	14	Hiram Reed	14
David McClurg	14	J P Edgar & Co	14
Mrs R B Clark	14	James Roney	14
Samuel Musser	14	J F Carey	14
Charles Levi	14	S H Andrews	14
Robert Duncan	13	W E Walsh	14
William Reed	14	Hertzog & Beam	14
R A Craighead	14	A Bert	14
A Fleming	14	W A Dinsmore	14
H Ramsey	14	Ethan Thomas	14
B F Knowling	14	**NEW GALILEE BORO.**	
W W Duncle	14	A F Reid	13
D Stewart & Son	14	J B Johnson	14
Bruce & Brierly	12	R J Stinson	12
M A Townsend & Son	14	R Porter	11
C C Whisler	14	**OHIO TOWNSHIP.**	
Joseph De emer	14	J A Cogley	13
John Sterling	14	D M Irwin	13
I & T Ransom	14	M Grim	14
H C & S R Patterson	14	J M Kennedy	14
John F Cowling	14	J H Warrick	13
J Kennedy & Co	14	Thomas Russell	14
Patrick Regan	14	Aber & Reed	13
H B Ewing	14	T G Boyd	14
H C Purviance	14	Thomas Watson	14
Ah Pay (China firm)	14	**ST. CLAIR BORO.**	
Jas McAnlis	14	S A Craig	14
Mrs S J Watson	14	**BADEN BORO.**	
John Ebner	14	C B Biddle	14
W F Davis	14	David Smith	13
W H Hunt	14	**SOUTH BEAVER TWP.**	
W R Nair	14	Samuel S Taylor	14
Joseph Carney	14	**INDUSTRY TWP.**	
Ira B Duncan	11	Mrs. John Jackman	14
Azarian Inman	11	J N & O E Aber	14
DARLINGTON BORO & TWP		James Russell	14
Freeman Butts	14	James Allen	14
J C Duff	12	**PHILLIPSBURG BORO.**	
R G Cook	14	L Le Goulon	14
Mrs J B Kerr	14	L Knapper	14
Curry & Brother	14	C F Kercher	14
Moody & Co	14	W J Porter	14
S A Bricker	14	**ROCHESTER BORO.**	
Bebout & Ink	14	William Smith	14
FREEDOM BORO.		Sharp & Hoffman	10
S Morgan	12	Wuisler & Linnenbrink	14
M D Fisher	14	J G McCutcheon	14
J B Cheney	12	H S Hibbard	14
D E Lowary	13	Hinlinger & Co	14
A Wilson	14	J S Winans & Co	14
R E McCaskey	14	John S Veder	14
ECONOMY TWP.		William Carey	14
Henry Gross	14	S J Cross & Co	9
McConnel & McKee	14	Henry Lapp	14
FRANKLIN TWP.		J N Hankine	13
E Antenreith	14	Coe & Darragh	11
GREENE TWP.		W W Johnson	14
Charles Calhoun	14	Charles Huth	14
J H Deihl & Co	13	Abraham Silverman	14
Trimble & Co	13	Andrew Daig	12
J R Todd	12	W D Johnson	14
Joseph McFerran	14	Benjamin Pfeiffer	14
David Ramsey	13	John Linnenbrink	14
Wm Elliott	13	Speyerer & Sons	9
Brunton & Hall	14	James Alexander	14
John R Cowling	14	George Streit	14
HARMONY TWP.		Robert Mears	13
Henriet & Lenz	14	Campbells & Ruth	14
HANOVER TWP. & BORO.		Thomas Reed	14
W H Frazier	13	John F Smith	14
J Morrisson & Son	13	John D Coffin	14
M L Armstrong	14	**RACCOON TWP.**	
HOPEWELL TWP.		James Scott	14
Calvert & Patton	14	M Springer	14
INDEPENDENCE TWP.		R Hall	14
W Leech	14	J H Christy	13
Todd & Bruce	14		

Compounders of Medicines.

BEAVER BORO		Morgan Craig	3
John Moore	3	W Gilliland	3
Hugo Andriessen	3	R Steinfeld	4
BRIDGEWATER BORO		**GREENE TWP**	
G McCook Smith	3	Thomas Swearingen	4
BEAVER FALLS BORO		**ROCHESTER BORO**	
B B Todd	3	H S Hibbard	3
H S McGoun	3	S C Hannen	3
Dr E Kendrick & Co	3	T Kennedy & Co	3
OHIO TWP		A T Shallenberger	3
J A Cogley	4	John D Coffin	4
D M Irwin	4	**NEW GALILEE BORO**	
J H Warrick	4	Charles S Dunlap	4
W Grim	4	**ST CLAIR BORO**	
DARLINGTON BORO		S A Craig	4
Bebout & Ink	4	**FRANKFORT BORO**	
NEW BRIGHTON BORO		J Morrison & Son	4
R L Kenah	3		

Billiard Tables.

NEW BRIGHTON BORO		**ROCHESTER BORO**	
John Boswell	2	Hart Darragh	3
H H Mills	2	James Osborn	2

Brewers and Distillers.

BEAVER FALLS BORO		**BRIDGEWATER BORO**	
Volk & Falk	9	Conrad Weisgaber	10
James Anderton	8	**FREEDOM BORO**	
ROCHESTER TWP		John F Muller	8
Gotleib Cline	10		

The Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, Beaver, on SATURDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1873, and Licenses are to be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before JULY 1ST, 1873.

R. F. McILVAINE,
Mercantile Appraiser.

apr25-tf

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Bridgewater boro,	May	12	a. m. Toll House.
Freedom boro,	"	12	p m Kerr & McC. office
Rochester boro,	"	13	Johnston House.
Rochester tp,	"	13	Johnston House.
Baden boro.	"	14	a m Biddle's store.
Harmony tp.	"	14	p m Post-office.
Phillipsburg boro,	"	15	Capt. Shrodes'.
Fallston boro.	"	16	Toll House.
N. Brigh'n & Pulaski	"	19	Huron House.
" " " "	"	20	Magaw's Hotel.
Patterson tp & B Falls	"	21	Kendrick's drug store
" " " "	"	22	" " "
Georgetown boro	"	23	a m Calhoun's store.
Glasgow boro.	"	23	p m Jesse Smith's.
Marion tp,	"	26	George Hartzell's.
Franklin tp,	"	27	Antenreith's store.
North Sewickly tp,	"	28	Nathan Hazen's.
Economy tp.	"	29	Mrs. Neeley's.
New Sewickly tp	"	30	Snead's store
Industry tp,	June	3	Allen's store.
South Beaver & Ohio	"	4	Mrs. Rayl's.
Ohio tp,	"	5	Reed & Aber's store.
Big Beaver & Homc'd	"	16	Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17	Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp.	"	18	W. Canningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lawrence's.
Hooker'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Mrs. Stevenson's.
Hanover tp,	"	27	M'L Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp,	July	7	J H Christy's store.
Independence tp.	"	8	John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10	R W Scott's.
Moon tp,	"	11	James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off; on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs.

C. P. WALLACE,
Treasurer Beaver County.

apr25-tf.

THE BECKWITH $20 PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, ON 30 DAYS TRI

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, April, 1873.

[Paper No. 7.]

BRIDGEWATER.

The first settlement made in what is now known as Bridgewater, was probably about the beginning of the present century, or perhaps as early as 1798 or 1799. The first settler took up the lands lying on the point, or more properly, triangular flat formed by the confluence of Brady's Run and Beaver River, and running back to the hills north of Beaver. A village was built on this flat, and the name of Sharon given to it, which for a great many years was quite a noted place among travelers who had occasion to visit the valley. What is now the most, thriving and populous part of Bridgewater, was then unknown except as a wilderness, and as being a part of the lands included in the "academy outlots," laid out in 1791. It was many years afterward, before Bridgewater was even thought of as a town. The first building put up in Sharon, was in all probability occupied by Mr. Robert Darrah, and used by him as a public house, for the entertainment of travelers who should visit the valley. It was used also probably as the boarding place of the managers of the work being done for Burr's expedition, by Dr. McCaslin and wife and the Constable brothers. But the most conspicuous building and one that seems to have the most interesting history, was that one with the red front and known as "the old red front," which was erected by Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., in 1803, for the use of Isaac Wilson, who was then a native of Baltimore. The house was built and used for merchandizing, a point where the settlers in the neighborhood went for supplies for their families. The old weather-worn building yet stands as a landmark of primitive times and as a reminder of earlier days. It bears its age well and bravely holds up its head amid the more pretentious improvements of the valley. Its faded red front and old style, the quaint stories told of its early history, and the good olden time memories intertwined in its checkered career, make it yet an object of much interest to those who are curious about the reminiscences of early times. What tales are connected with that old "red front!" Of what hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, troubles and disappointments and hardships of frontier life has it been the active scene. It stands, not far from where the intrepid Brady and his three comrades put to death the thirteen Indians, who had burnt the home of a settler; but a short distance from where Brady, single handed, rescued Jennie Stupes and child, from the clutches of a band of Indians; and nearly on the bank of that wild little run, that has passed into histoy as Brady's Run. To one standing by that old relic, and listening to the soughing of the wind in the trees, as it issues from the mouth of the glen, and the gentle rippling of the waters, coursing their way from the hill sides, or in a storm, roaring and dashing like a mountain torrent, there is given a short of retrospective vision, in which there rises before the mind, sights and scenes that now fascinate, now curdle the blood, and always must create impressions on the mind, that shall give us a deeper reverence for those daring men and women who have turned the forest into a garden and made it bloom for us.

AARON BURR'S EXPEDITION.

A few years after the building of the old "red front," Sharon was for all time given a prominent place in history, as being a place where Aaron Burr had fitted out a part of his expedition for the founding of the empire of which he was to be the head and ruler. The spot is yet distinctly pointed out where the operations for this celebrated expedition was carried on, and the different parts of the work assigned to each is related. The time of this occurrence was in the year 1806, and the place, near where the old "red front" is yet standing. The boat yard was located on the flat which has been already mentioned, and was for a time a place of great industry and activity. The point chosen was an excellent one for the work. While it is contiguous to the Ohio river, it was at that time a retired spot, and well calculated for the plottings of treason. Timber was in abundance, in the whole valley, good saw mills were in operation and experienced workmen were available. It is related, that some of the most favorably known and patriotic citizens of Beaver Valley to-day, are the descendants of men who supplied Burr's agents with goods and wares and the necessary articles for his outfit. In doing what they did, those good fathers had not the remotest thought of "aiding and abetting" a rebellion against their country, but trafficked with the would-be insurgents, as they trafficked daily with their neighbors. Burr sent two men to Sharon as his representatives and business managers of the work done at that place.

Their names were respectively, Tyler and Smith. They had the entire superintendence of everything that was done, from the procuring of the necessary material, for the construction of the boats, the supplies necessary for use in the outfit of the boats; the produce, &c., for use in the trip down the rivers, and, indeed, all needed articles of materials to make the venture a success, was done under their personal supervision and care.

They employed, as the superintendent of the boat building department, a man by the name of Amasa Brown, who had the sole charge of this work, and under whose direction the entire fleet of boats was built and put in proper order for the descent of the Ohio river. The necessary workmen were employed by Brown, occupying a house adjoining the "old red front." The style of the boat was similar to that of the olden time coal boats, except that Burr's boats were closely covered—which used to cover the bosom of the Monongahela river during a rise, and were so extensively and universally used before the advent of barges. Burr's boats were from sixty to seventy feet in length, and were capable of holding a large quantity of such goods as he wished to take along with the expedition. They were generally called the "Orleans boats."

They were of first class material and in every way very well calculated for the subsequent use to which they were put. The lumber used in construction of the boats, together with all necessary articles required for the outfit of the boats, were furnished to Messrs. Tyler & Smith, by Mr. Isaac Wilson from his store, he then occupying the red front as a store room for general traffic.

He procured the lumber from the mills then in operation in Fallston and Brighton. The mill in Fallston subsequently became the tub factory, and the mill in Brighton, was once standing on the site of the present noble flouring mill. All the lumber used, first passed through Mr. Wilson's hands, before getting into the possession of Tyler & Smith. The flour was procured by Mr. Wilson, from the mills in the valley, and the meat and the general produce were also the products of the valley. The payments for these articles, were promptly made by the superintendents to Mr. Wilson, by drafts on New York, all of which were in turn honered except the last draft, which was protested, but not until after the expedition had left the waters of the Beaver and had passed some distance down the Ohio. During the progress of the work at Sharon, and the prompt payment of all expenses incurred, the neighborhood was quite prosperous, and no doubt the minds of the people were raised with high expectations, of the great benefits that it would inure to the country by this boat building. A few years later, and boat building was one of the things of the past on the banks of Beaver. During the progress of the work at Sharon, Burr once visited the scene of operations, to inspect the work done and to give directions for future movements. Connected with the fleet, was a gentleman by the name of McCaslin, who was the Physician or Medical Director.

AN ADVENTUROUS WOMAN.

During the stay at Sharon, an incident is related of the wife of this gentleman, which is a peculiarly forcible illustration of the adventurous spirit of the times, and of the great changes already witnessed in our valley, from hardships and inconveniences to comparative ease and all needed appliances for comfort and convenience. This lady was then stopping in Buffalo. The Dr. was very desirous that she should join him at Sharon, but was unable to leave his post and go after her. He knew the trip would be of one peculiar difficulty, and attended with great inconvenience and some considerable suffering and hardships. It was finally decided that she should undertake the trip through the wild and almost totally uninhabited country intervening between them, which to say the least of it, was enough to appall the heart of the stoutest of women. As the Dr. could not leave to go after her, it was necessary to procure some one else as an escort. He was not long in choosing a strong, resolute, good fellow from among the party, who agreed to make the trip. After suitable preparations, the escort started on his trip, taking with him one horse and a man's saddle, upon which he safely made his way to Buffalo. Immediately upon his arrival he hunted the lady up, who is described as having been a very highly cultivated and beautiful woman, and as well sensitive and delicate, the last person in the world to choose for such a trip. But the return trip was commenced, the only conveyance in their reach being that which the escort rode from Sharon to Buffalo. The question may have occurred to their minds, as to just how they were to mane the trip in such a manner, but if so, history has failed to record it, though it is recorded that they got safely through in some manner with the means in their power. They passed through some very miserable swamps, known as the Cataraugus swamps, on the way and penetrated the Indians reservations. In making such a journey it is fairly presumable that they did not find it a source of enjoyment. Several night they were required to camp out, with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven above them for their shelter, and a lap of mother earth for their resting place. Not even a friendly hut opened its rude door for a shelter or retreat.

They suffered together the necessary hardships and vicissitudes of camp life. I wonder how many of the blooming, bright eyed maidens of Bridgewater, would undertake such a trip for any compensation, even to the finding at the end of the cheerless journey, a devoted husband?

In its early history, Sharon had the usual "ups and downs" of other villages, and probably saw its most prosperous days in its early existence. After a lapse of time, it was merged into the borough of Bridgewater, with whose history its subsequent career has been identified While Bridgewater may now fairly outrank, and with a certain degree of pride "look down upon Sharon of the old red house," let it remember that whatever of character antiquity has given their town, it has come down by regular succession through the history of Sharon. Whatever there is of the stirring scene of frontier life, they have been mainly centered in Sharon.

BEAVER.

A Touching Instance of Gratitude.

We were what is called a comfortable couple—me and my good lady.

I have money in the funds, one house property, and a coal agency. A portion of the day I occupy in calling for the rents and in looking out for the postman, who may or may not (probably not, as a rule) bring orders for coal. My good lady sees after the house, when she is not having a nap, or looking out of the window, and blows up the servant girl.

We have several meals during the day. We like a little and often, and our servant girls get rather overfed and saucy after a time, if they don't go away ill. My good lady, in the latter case, is generally very kind to them. Our last girl was taken ill, and we gave her a week's holiday, some soup, wine and oranges, and her wages as usual. This conduct on our part affected our servant girl deeply, and she insisted on sending her sister as a substitute while she was away.

Her sister came very early. My good lady got up and let her in. She was curtseying on the doorstep. "If you please, ma'am, I'm Jemima's sister," she said. "Take care," said my good lady; "you've upset the milk-can with your crinoline!"

She came in and began to clear away the supper things, and dropped a plate. My good lady told her where to find the breakfast things, and she brought up a cup without a handle; it had slipped through her fingers somehow. My good lady said, "the girl's willing, but she's nervous."

We have some nice china ornaments on the parlor mantlepiece. While we were at breakfast, she dusted off a couple of shepherdesses. Between that and dinner time, though, she only got through a tumbler and an egg cup, and I was beginning to think that she was getting steadier.

My good lady went down stairs to see how dinner was getting on. She came up, looking very vexed indeed. She said: "You know the best soup tureen?" I said, "I do." She said, "It's gone!" "How?" I asked. "To pieces!"

She went down after this, and presently I heard a smash. My good lady shortly afterward appeared. She was in tears. She said, "Those two cut decanters!"

I said, "This is really becoming serious. Hadn't we better send her about her business?" My good lady replied, "How unreasonably you do talk! Her sister sent her here out of kindness to us. It will hurt her feelings dreadfully if we don't keep her." I said, "How about our feelings?"

There was an awful smash down stairs just at this moment. We sat still and waited. Jemima's sister presently made her appearance, weeping bitterly. She said, "Oh! ma'am, oh! sir, I'm the unluckiest girl that ever was. I've fell down with the dinner tray!"

I said, "Will you be kind enough to return home? We're not cross with you, and here's a shilling; only, my good girl, depart while there is yet a whole piece of crockery left in the house."

She waved her arms wildly, and knocked a few ornamental things off a sideboard. "How can I ever repay you?" she cried.

I said, "Your presence here, my good girl, is costing us, on an average, about a shilling a minute. If you would only go away and take another situation—say, for instance, in the china shop at the corner of the street—we might, with a few years of penury and privation, gradually recover our losses."

She saw it in the same light, and went.

My good lady then descended to the kitchen to look after the dinner. Jemima's sister had left a jug on the stairs, over which my good lady tumbled and put her ankle out, also breaking the jug.

Jemima's sister has called on us twice since and said how sorry she was. We have on those occasions put the chain up before speaking to her. We think it advisable that she should not come inside the house any more.

Sixteen Good Habits.

1. Abstinence from tobacco and intoxicants.
2. Temperance at meals.
3. Daily attention to all the condition of health.
4. Constant occupation.
5. Doing at once whatever is required.
6. Having a time and place for everything.
7. Fidelity to all appointments and duties.
8. Paying for everything in advance.
9. Regular pursuit in some science.
10. Giving as well as receiving.
11. Aiming at harmony in conversation.
12. Looking always on the bright side.
13. Association with some favorite minister and society.
14. Talking on edifying subjects.
15. Acting always in the right spirit.
16. Realizing the presence of God at all times.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES,

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great variety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec18 4m

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents,

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

mar28-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVE. CLOTHING HALL,

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STRRETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

☞ Bring this invitation with you mar28-3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON., DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, JAMES EATON, } Adm'r

feb21-6t

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr1114'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.

HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery. Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. spr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attend. d to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st: se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimminge, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver, C. H.,

JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport.

mar7-6t Executors.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence. Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain. Samuel Torrence. Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy. Smith Curtis. Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper. Hiram Reed. Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Magaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 2d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor, Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—D R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday Rooing every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 252—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.: A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German— Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Preparing the Land for Grass.

We are apt, very apt, to overlook the fact that land intended for grass should receive more thorough culture than any other, because for years while in grass, it has not the advantage of the plow and other implements to stir the soil, but must rest and back, and get more and more in a condition to keep out the air, and let in and pass off less readily the water. We should, therefore, thoroughly prepare the soil, plow as deep as may be, and subsoil well; pulverize and enrich the soil—enriching it will make it more loose and mellow, and keep it longer in that condition, as well as increase the yield. Such land will catch its seed, and if plentifully applied, will be certain, under anything like favorable circumstances to form a thick set. A little top dressing, aided by the after math, which should never be fed close, will ensure good crosp—two cuttings a year.

But let there be a cold, hard undersoil, and the seed put in the usual way—little of it, on a harsh reduced soil, without manure, what can be expected? Just what we see; light crops, getting lighter every year until it will hardly pay for harvesting. Such land, when the plow turns it down, will be found to be hard. The sod amounts to but little, whereas in properly treated land it will yield from sixty to seventy loads of manure per acre. A mellow seed bed of deeply loosened soil well enriched, plenty of seed sown as early as possible—are the points to be secured in putting down grass land.—*The Rural World.*

Fluctuations in Wool.

A correspondent deplores the effect upon the sheep interests of the fluctuations in wool which have marked the previous history of this country, and declares the great necessity of the country, to be stability and uniformity. This is all true enough, and to secure this stability and uniformity sheep-growers should resist all change in the tariff laws. They have been one fruitful source of change and uncertainty, and it would seem as if the Government could not adhere to one line of policy in reference to the wool interest. But the tariff has not been the only source of these fluctuations. The enormous production in South America, Australia, and Africa, have at times broken down the foreign markets to such a point as to seriously influence the American market, even when protected by the most stringent tariff. This matter, however, appears to have regulated itself; and if we may judge by the conition of foreign wool markets, there is very little prospect that the interests of American wool-growers will be seriously affected, for many years to come, by excessive productions in the southern hemisphere. There was no time, in our estimation, when the outlook was more favorable to the stability and prosperity of American sheep husbandry than the present.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Our Daily Meals.

As the invitation seemed general for the "bill of fare" I thought a response from some, who are not farmers, might perhaps be a little help to many, who like us, live in a small way. Our family consists of two gentlemen, and we have only two regular meals these short days. Our breakfasts are rather late, from choice, preferring to do up most of the morning's work first, even the sweeping and dusting the sitting room, lamp-filling, &c., and then our appetites are considerably keener for the 9 o'clock meal. I presume no one has regular stereotyped meals. Our aim is to waste nothing and our chief is in palatable and healthy food and what we know we can eat and enjoy, thinking it cheaper in the long run. At 12 o'clock we have a plain cold lunch, if we need it, and sometimes have pies made of canned peaches, and again we have green-apple pies and the good, old-fashioned, well-stewed pumpkin pies and we use them all for lunches. We had abundance of grapes and made "right smart" of jelly, find it always good, and a very few of it answers—as a sauce, it is very rich and nice.

Monday-breakfast, buckwheat cakes, sausage, coffee and jelly; lunch, pie and milk; supper, bread and butter, beefsteak and tea, or cold water.

Monday—breakfast, sliced potatoes boiled in water, salted a little until tender, then pour off all the water, add a lump of butter, a little milk and salt, turn out hot and add a little pepper. Then a little porksteak, bread, butter and coffee. Lunch, bread and butter and milk. Supper, remnants of Monday's meat and Sunday's beefsteak, stewed with very thin short dumplings, bread, butter and jelly.

Tuesday—breakfast, bread sliced, soaked in sweet milk a little while, with a little salt, then fried a light brown in butter; sausage and coffee, also the jelly. Lunch, pie and milk, if needed. Supper, a chicken stuffed and baked, mashed potatoes, gravy and jelly.

Wednesday—breakfast, remains of the chicken warmed up, with gravy, buckweat cakes and jelly. Lunch, bread and butter and milk. Supper, boiled mush, stewed oysters and jelly.

Thursday—breakfast, fried mush, coffee, and a bit of spare rib. Lunch, pie and milk. Supper, corn-slappers, stewed oysters, and sweet pickles.

Friday—breakfast, hot rolls, beefsteak, coffee and jelly. Lunch bread and butter and milk. Supper, Virginia pone and butter, and any cold meat chopped up and stewed with potatoes.

Saturday—breakfast, buckwheat cakes, sausage and coffee. Lunch, pie and milk. Supper, bread-slappers, boiled chicken and the inevitable jelly.

In conclusion, I will say that we make our bread just as good as we can and always get the best butter. We are not very much for fish, though some of the city folks say we live on herring down here. We try, in arranging our meals to cook what we think will about answer for the one meal, so as to avoid scraps for the next. This does not refer to bread-making. It must be remembered that there are only two of us. —NELLIE, *in Germantown Telegraph.*

Adulterations of Milk.

According to Mr. Alfred Wanklyn, the most common modes of adulteraiion of milk consist in removing the cream in greater or less quantity and in adding water; and consequently the testing of milk resolves itself essentially into the detection of the skimming and watering, and the measuring of the extent to which these operations have been carried. For this purpose he finds it most satisfactory, first to estimate accurately the normal composition of milk, or at least the average limits of variation in this respect, and then to find out what deviation from this average is presented by any given sample. The result of many inquiries on his part is to show that the solids left by evaporation of cow's milk vary comparitively little, in different animals or in different seasons, and he thinks that a range of from 5 to 12 per cent, expresses about the average amount of these solids.

To Boil Potatoes.

In Ireland potatoes are boiled to perfection; the humblest peasant places his potatoes on his table better cooked than half the cooks in this country by trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets;" peeling a potatoe before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it and go to the table waxy and unpalatable; they should be thoroughly washed and put into cold water. In Ireland they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot; the water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling, and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potato is thoroughly done; pour the water off completely, uncover the pot and let the skins be thoroughly dry before peeling.

BLACKBERRIES.—Set out in rows six feet apart, and allow from four to six feet between the plants, according to the variety. Cut the plants back to six inches before planting. The old plants should have their canes cut back to four or five feet.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

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PAID UP CAPITAL

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DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

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Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

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"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

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I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

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DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fits teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

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J. S. WINANS

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EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

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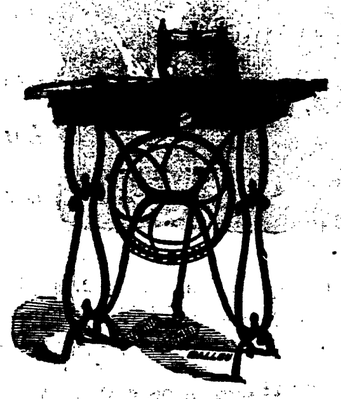

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PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

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Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

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If You Want

To Buy Property,
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To Lease Your House,
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Any Legal Writing Done,

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa.

nov29-tf. CHARLES GIVAN, Executor.

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ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

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HAVE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

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(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 " " FALCON "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

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WITH THE

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STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

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Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

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Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never loosee its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & CO.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

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WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

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A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

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Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

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GENERAL NEWS.

—Oakes Ames has no answer to make to Gen-Spinner's little note. Why?

—Anna Dickinson is to be sued in St. Louis for violating a lecture engagement.

—George Francis Train says that the last thing he shall be out of will be his head.

—Dr. S. Tyler, son of President Tyler, is lecturing on Temperance in San Francisco.

—George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has ended his tour through Spain, and is now in Italy.

—Robert C. Winthrop has been re-elected President of the Massachusetts Historal Society.

—Minister Bancroft horrifies circumspect Brother Jonathans in Berlin by holding his receptions on Sunday evening.

—Prof. Brackett, of Bowdoin College, Me., has been offered the Chair of Physics in the scientific course at Princeton.

—Lord Robert Montague proposes that all future differences between nations be submitted to the Pope for arbitration.

—Mr. George Dawson, of the Birmingham, England, *News*, is coming to this country to deliver a series of lectures on Shakespeare.

—Gustave Dore and Blanchard Jerrold will soon begin an illustrated "Tour about Paris," in the same style as their description of London.

—Henrietta Hershfeldt, an American lady, practising Dentistry in Berlin, is making a fortune. She recently operated on Bismarck's grinders with marked success.

—A will made by a citizen of Amenia, N. Y. who died thirteen years ago, has just been discovered, much to the disgust of those among whom the property was divided.

—Erastus Corning, son of the late Erastus Corning, of Albany, the railroad magnate, is to be married in May to Miss Mary, daughter of Amasa J. Packer, of Pennsylvania.

—Mr. James Smith, an Australian journalist, has received a spiritual communication that the world is to be "burned as black as a forgotten toast by a wave of fire," within a year.

—A. D. Hagar, formerly State Geologist of Vermont and of Missouri, has been appointed Superintendent of the Washingtonian Inebriate Asylum of Chicago, with the view of keeping the inmates in strata condition.

—Thomas Murphy says his son is not engaged to Miss Grant. Is Mr. Murphy authorized to speak on this subject? or has not the younger Murphy reached years of discretion? At all events, it is cruel to destroy a Jenkins castle in this manner.

—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has positively declined a liberal offer from the American Lecture Bureau to come across the water to lecture to us, but engagements have been concluded with Wilkie Collins, Gerald Massey, and Charles Bradlaugh for next season.

The Toledo Board of Education having found it difficult to obtain qualified German teachers at practicable salaries, commissioned Hon. Guido Marx, who is about to visit Germany, to secure five women teachers for one year at $600 each, with assurance that should they prove successful they will be retained at higher salaries.

New Advertisements.

HUNTER BOY,

The Hunter Boy owned by D. L. Reno, of Rochester tp., will stand for mares the ensuing season as follows:

At the stable of the owner near Judge Irwin's, from April 28th, to May 5th, from the 12th to the 19th, from the 26th to June 2d, from June 9th to the 16th, then from the 23d to the 30th.

THE HUNTER BOY is better known as the draught horse Clydesdale, imported from England, weighs 1,300 pounds, is 16 hands high, dark bay, handsome, graceful stepper, and trots a mile in 3 30 with ease. The owner's terms do not differ much from the usual rates, for which see posters. apr25-3t

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO.

Why go to Kansas or Nebraska, when you can buy as fine farming lands as the sun ever shone on improved and unimproved, at from $25 to $40 an acre, ranging from 40 to 1,300 acres, within from 20 to 50 miles from Chicago, in one of the finest dairying countries in America? Five railroads now running through the county and 4 or 5 more being constructed. Have several good improved farms for sale cheap. For particulars address

AMOS ALLMAN,
apr25 1m. Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for Illustrated Circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 500 Broadway, New York.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.

Every Lady wants one!
Every Man ought to have one!!
Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

DON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS, sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. *An Important Invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercises or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

60 DOLLARS worth of goods advanced to agents to commence business with, and large commission allowed for selling. Address J. S. CONOVER, Coldwater, Mich. apr25-3in

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county: In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jas. H. Tyler and Jane B., his wife, and Uriah W. Patterson and Margaret J., his wife, to H. C. Hultman.

And now, to wit: March 12th, 1873, no exceptions having been filed, the Court confirm the account of the Assignee in this case as stated, and appoint F. H. Agnew, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Assignee, as shown by his account.

A true extract from the record.
ATTEST: JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'ty

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA., on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, A. D., 1873, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. H. AGNEW, Auditor.
apr18-3t

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH BLOODED HORSES.

ANGLO SAXON will stand for mares the ensuing season, commencing April 28th, and ending July 5th, as follows: On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of the owner, in Ohio tp., Beaver county; on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Green's Tavern, Calcutta, Ohio.

TERMS—Ten Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be paid when that fact is ascertained; single service eight dollars, to be paid when service is rendered.

SIR ARTHUR will also stand for mares the ensuing season for the same terms as above, as follows: At the stable of John Grove, Brighton tp., on Monday and Tuesday forenoons; at the stable of Samuel Walton, Chippewa tp.; on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesdays; at the stable of the owner in Ohio tp., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

R. D. JOHNSTON, Owner and Keeper.
apr18-3t

AT ROCHESTER FOR 1 DAY ONLY,

Monday, May 5th, 1873,

Afternoon and Evening, on

Public Square,

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT

WORLD'S EXPOSITION!

Embodging in one Grand Traveling Exhibition more Genuine Usefulness, General information, Greater Curiosities, more Object Teaching, Rational Amusement and Inimitable Show Demonstrations than were ever Congregated together by the will of Man, backed by Millions of Capital.

Use a special Fleet of Steamers for Transportation, employ 2,000 Men and Horses, have 100 Male Performers, Sixty Smallest Ponies in the World, Twenty Beautiful Lady Celebrities, 42 Cages of Wild Beasts, 15 Sun-Bright Tents, 40 Musicians, 5 Great Golden Chariots, 3 Solid Miles of Procession.

Seating Capacity 15,000

List of Specialties actually exhibited in

JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT COLLECTION.

$1,000,000 Challenge to Substantiate the Same.

1 South American Giraffe, 9 feet 2 inches high, cost $12,000.

1 Hippopotamus, from the Baher-el-azrek or Blue River Nile, $80,000.

1 Double-Horned 3 ton Black Sormatran Rhinoceros, cost $13,000.

9 Alaska Sea Lions, eat 500 lbs. fresh fish daily and cost $30,000.

1 five ton performing Elephant, cost $20,000.

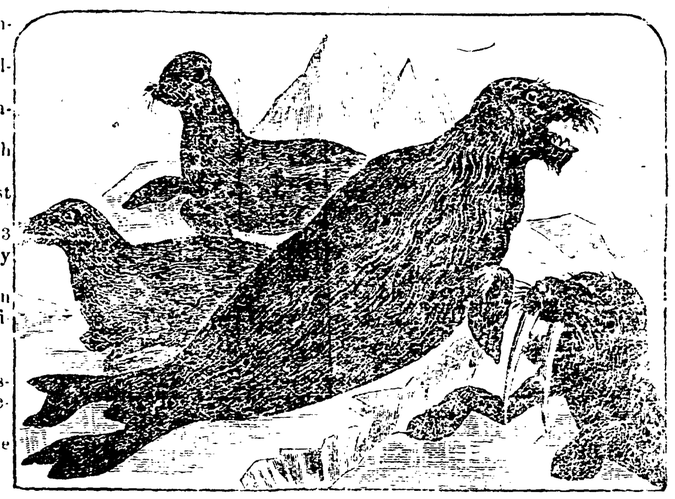
1 Royal Nondescript Taurus, with 3 horns and eyes, cost $9,000, and the only one in America.

1 Giant Ostrich, 15 feet high, not an Emu, as is usually palmed off by confidence operators.

1 ton spiral horned African Eland.

1 African Harte Beest, often advertised, but only seen in Old John's collection.

1 Polar or White Bear, and only one in America.



1 snow white Yak of Tartary.

1 Royal Bengal Tiger.

1 King Vulture.

1 Cassowary, Bird without wings or tongue.

15 Asiatic and African Lions, Lionesses and cubs.

One fifth of a mile of Anacondas, Boa Constrictors in a huge Crystal Den.

Together with American Bison, Camels, Dromedaries, Llamas, Zebras, White Deers, Porcupines, Hyenas, and an immense quantity of Monkeys, Apes, Birds, Mechanical Curiosities, and animals found in all

FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIES.

After passing through numberless pavilions the patron's special attention is called to the

STRICTLY MORAL CIRCUS,

Embracing the finest Arenic Talent the sun ever shone upon, with its army of Celebrities, Bare Back Male and Female Equestrians, Finished Gymnasts, Voltiguers, Four Great Clowns, Trained Horses, Ponies and almost an entire change in the most difficult feats of Skillful Horseback Riding and New Gymnastic Acts, created expressly to add additional eclat to the

MAGNIFICENT HIPPODROME EXERCISES.

Doors open at 1 & 7 P. M. Tournament Commences at 2 & 8 P. M.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Beaver County, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$190,704 22
Overdrafts	343 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	5,601 63
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 57
Banking House	14,874 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	244 70
Premiums	189 52
Checks and other cash items	550 08
Bills of other National Banks	9,369 00
Fractional Currency,	283 66
Coin	5,510 00
Legal Tender Notes	27,194 39
	$332,723 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund,	23,848 56
Discount	1,571 01
Exchange	1,075 25
Interest	1,443 31
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,895 00
Dividends unpaid	1,788 34
Individual Deposits	42,883 93
Due to National Banks	884 19
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,473 64
	$393,723 84

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, }

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 10th day of March, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:
G. S. BARKER,
R. E. HOOPES, } Directors.
J. F. MINER,
mar21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES McCREADY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James McCready, dec'd., late of Greene township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. McCREADY, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t Greene Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd., late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t Fallston, Pa.

NOTICE

Sealed proposals will be received until the 10th of May, for the building of a Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at Jas. Little's, in said borough.

JAS. LITTLE,
WM. HOOD, } Building Com.
apr18-3t THOS. WATSON.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WANTED

10,000 Farmers

To improve 1,700,000 acres of R. R. Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle producing belt in the West. 15 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price $6 per acre. Send for a guide. It costs nothing and gives descriptions, prices, terms, maps and how to reach the lands. Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Chicago office, 65 S. Canal St.

$500 IN PRIZES.

TWO NEW POTATOES!

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously Productive and of excellent flavor. $1 per lb.; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid for $3.50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 826 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.

$500 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive circular of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes sent free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents.

A new tomato, the "Arlington," early, solid and productive. Price 25 cents per packet; 5 packets for $1.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER:

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624 Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the public will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

New Advertisements.

SAWS

[ESTABLISHED 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars sent.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Agents Wanted. Send for Circular.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY

BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Equal advantages for male and female students. Christian influence. Thorough instruction. Careful attention to the comforts and health of students, render this one of the best schools of the country. Spring session commences March 25th. Students received at any time. Terms $200 a year. References: Officers of Princeton and Lafayette Colleges. Send for circular.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

USE THE ECLIPSE SASH LOCK AND FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS

No sprung to break. Is cheap, simple, and durable, very easily applied, and can be put in any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Can be had of all copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 49 North Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMERS, Dealers and Agents send for our Catalogue of New Potatoes, fruit trees, &c. A valuable list sent free. Extra offers. L. D. SCOTT & CO., Huron, Ohio.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood-Working Machinery Generally.

Specialties—Woodworth Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.
Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, Mass.
I. E. WITHERBY, E. J. RUGG, S. M. RICHARDSON.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circular. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE

We will pay agents $40 a week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

A. GOLTER & CO., Chariton, Iowa.

EVERY CORNET BAND

In the country will receive a splendid piece of BAND MUSIC free by sending a two cent stamp to EDWARD A. SAMUELS, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check outfits. Catalogues and particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for softening and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly safe and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 421 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

GETTYSBURG Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Coughs and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, Impotency, Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WM. EVANS & NEY BROS., General Agents 227 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

$1000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BOYNTON'S PILE OINTMENT fails to cure. Sent by prepaid express to any part of the U. S. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time. Boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic Kegs, for sale in lots to suit, from our Magazines at Mill prices. DUPONT'S well known Powder has been manufactured for 70 years, and is sold at same prices as ever. Also, every variety Dry and Wet Colors.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen'l Agents,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1[illegible]

JACOB B. HUBLEY,

JACOB B. HUBLEY'S

CONFECTIONERY

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S REFRESHMENT AND DINING ROOMS

Library Building, 107 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.